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Changchun	1	11.15 a.m.	Express	Changchun	2	11.15 a.m.	Express
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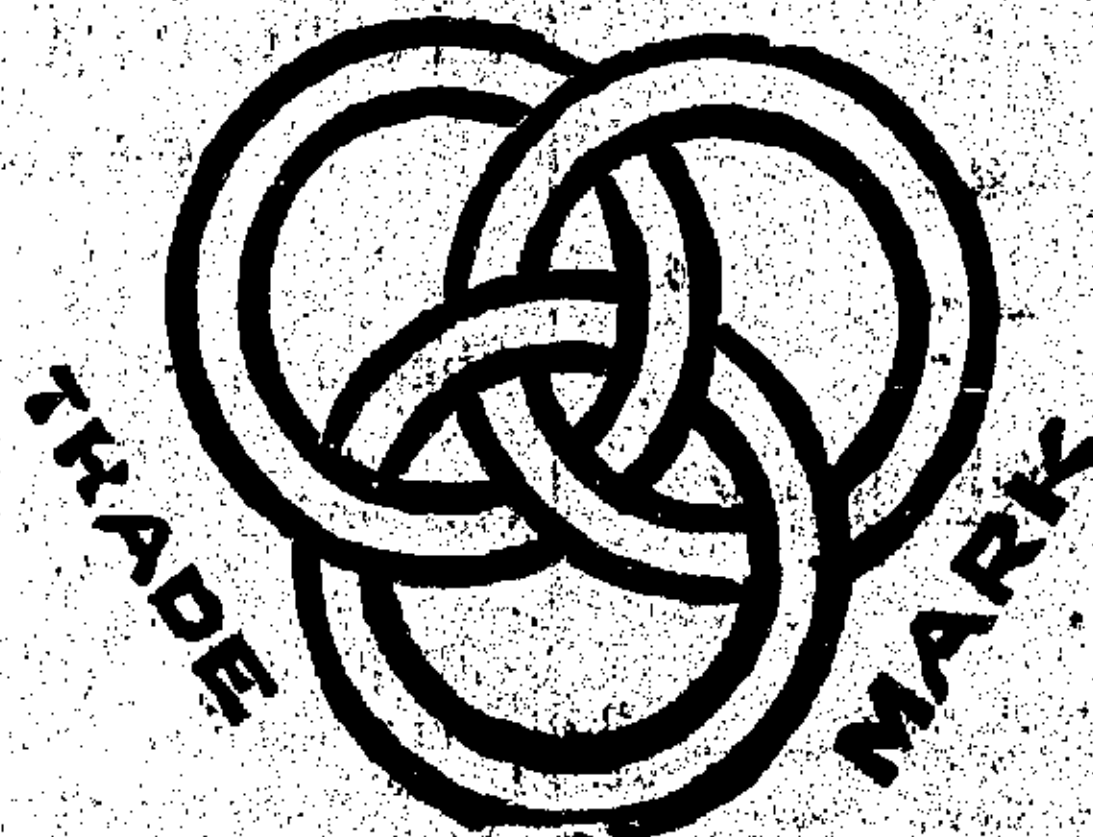
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ANNUAL MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK AND THE
OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

THE ENEMY AFTER THE WAR.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, yesterday. Mr. G. T. Edkins (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) presided, and the following firms were also represented:—Reis & Co. (Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak), Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Mr. N. J. Stabb), Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton), Gibb, Livingstone & Co. (Mr. A. O. Lang), Alex. Ross & Co. (Mr. A. S. D. Couland), Union Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. Montague Ede), P. & O. Co. (Mr. E. V. D. Parr), Donnelly & Whyte (Mr. L. M. Whyte), Cowan & Pallen & Co. (Mr. R. B. Cooper), Arculli Bros. (Mr. O. E. Arculli), W. G. Humphreys & Co. (Mr. W. M. Humphreys), Hughes & Hough (Mr. T. F. Hough), F. P. Talati (Mr. M. P. Talati), W. A. Hannibal & Co. (Mr. W. A. Hannibal), Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. de B. Lancaster), J. M. Alves & Co. (Mr. J. M. Alves), John D. Humphreys & Son (Mr. H. Humphreys), B. A. T. (Mr. Harvey), New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. W. Stackhouse), Messageries Maritimes (Mr. A. Thomas), W. C. Jack & Co. (Mr. W. C. Jack), Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Mr. G. A. Dunlop), Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Mr. E. L. Arnold), Gilman & Co. (Mr. W. L. Pattenden), Yuen Hop Hing (S. H. Leung), Robertson, Wilson & Co. (Mr. G. H. Wilson), The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Mr. B. W. Tape), Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (Mr. A. G. Coppin), Bank Line, Ltd. (Mr. T. M. Loughlin), W. R. Loxley & Co. (Mr. A. Beattie), Stewart Bros. (Mr. E. Ormiston), B. Hancock, A. G. Gordon, H. Stephens & Co. (Mr. H. Stephens), Swedish Trading Co. (Mr. G. Ludin), Union Trading Co. (Mr. S. M. Chynn), Chartered Bank (Mr. T. C. Downing), Bank of Indo-China (Mr. L. Berindoghe), Bradley & Co. (Mr. J. S. Plummer), Eastern Asbestos Co. (Mr. F. C. Butcher), Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Messrs. N. L. Watson and W. D. Bell), Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. A. Forbes), Hongkong Electric Co. (Mr. G. M. Lakin), S. C. I. Ismail & Co. (Mr. S. E. Ismail), China Borneo Co., Ltd. (Mr. H. W. B. Kennett), with Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Edkins said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts of the Chamber for the year 1916 have been in your hands for some days, and, with your permission, therefore, we will take them as read. Before formally moving their adoption I will review some of the outstanding matters which have occupied the Committee during the past year.

While your Committee have had the usual numerous and widely varied subjects to deal with, their attention has been naturally claimed by many questions directly and indirectly connected with the War, and although the Committee have been enabled to liberally place before the members the bulk of the subject matter, much of it exclusively British, certain parts are under censorship for the present, hence the particular excisions which you will have noticed in the report. Thanks to the ready financial response from members, the Committee have been enabled to bring into effect the scholarships instituted as a memorial in remembrance of our respected late Chairman, Mr. Hewett, and three scholars from Queen's College are now benefitting therefrom at the University, where we hope they will have a successful career. (Applause.)

During the year the development of measures against enemy trade, as well as the levy of duties for purposes of revenue, led to extension by Government of export and import permit procedure, and in this connection, I would acknowledge the help, accorded by Mr. Hutchison, the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, when the Chamber and others have had occasion to seek for mitigation of difficulties and delay; the policy of this Chamber has always been

in favour of restricting as little as possible the freedom of movement of merchandise and shipping to and from the Colony. There is a growing demand among merchants for statistical records of the Colony's trade with particular reference to indication of countries of origin as regards imports, and it is hoped that the present expansion of the Government Imports and Exports Office may provide a starting point and nucleus for Government issue of comprehensive trade statistics.

As a result of the population of this port having been subject from time to time to epidemic diseases there apparently exists a too ready tendency at other Ports to declare Hongkong infected, and to impose quarantine restrictions against our trade, but the Government have succeeded in having such restrictions removed when there is good ground for so doing. The Health reports of Hongkong are improving as the result of extended and active remedial measures on the part of the Government and its Health Officers, and it should receive due consideration in this respect from the Ports with which we trade. It is a pleasure to renew here the tribute and appreciation already generally accorded to the Colony's Health Officers, Dr. Woodman and his colleagues, for their work in the recent vaccination campaign. Over 300,000 vaccinations have been performed in the past three months, and the small pox epidemic has been wiped out. Apart from the benefit to human life the improved health conditions make for additional prosperity in the Colony's trade. (Applause.)

The Committee have been glad to receive and to respond to suggestions for co-operation with newly formed British Chambers of Commerce in fields so far apart as China and Italy. I am sure the Members heartily respond to the good fellowship extended by the Chambers at Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin and Italy, as also to the proposals of co-operation in various Imperial measures from Chambers of Commerce and other Associations in Australia and elsewhere.

The matter of enemy submarine outrages stirs us to righteous anger. Full reparation can never be attained for the personal sufferings of the subjects of Allied and Neutral Countries have undergone from the piratical actions of enemy submarines, but we can at least see that no effort on our part is spared to ensure that material compensation is secured from tonnage in the enemy's possession, and that he shall not profit through his malign and unscrupulous policy by permitted retention of his vessels at present sheltering in his home and neutral ports. Hence with every assurance of final victory, your Committee were happy to co-operate with the British Chambers of Commerce in China in asking the Imperial Government to adopt the "ton for ton" policy as one of the conditions of peace. It is now pretty generally recognised the world over that the enemy should be required to replace with his own tonnage as far as practicable the losses of shipping for which he is responsible, and I notice the Australian Chambers of Commerce are now moving in this matter. (Applause.)

Your Chamber is affiliated with the British Imperial Council of Commerce, and as you are already aware Mr. C. H. Ross acts as your representative on this Council in London. He attends the conferences, and while voicing your views as opportunities occur or call for expression, he also keeps us posted regarding the many important questions arising at home which affect the Colony's interests in particular, as well as others on Imperial matters generally. I am sure you will support the expression of appreciation of Mr. Ross's valuable work in this connection which the Committee have conveyed to him. (Applause.)

The Chamber received a request from the Royal Colonial Institute to co-operate on behalf of legislation to confine as far as practicable in the public interest Government Orders to British firms. This was put forward with a view to encouraging new industries and expanding existing industries in the British Empire, and accordingly your Committee intimated their support, and suggested to the Government that British merchants in this Colony should be given opportunity to tender for those Government requirements which ordinarily go past the Colony to the Crown Agents at Home. Such a course would seem to contribute to the encouragement of British industries locally, and in any case might in other ways well prove worth a trial.

A plea for reduction of ocean freight rebates on European freights claimed a

good deal of attention from the Committee of Chambers in China and in Hongkong—the enhanced rates of freight and time occupied in payment of rebate claims being largely responsible for the raising of the question. Strongly divergent views were held by merchants, and the matter was ultimately dropped owing to divided opinions. Amelioration of the position has since been provided by shipowners arranging to pay 80 per cent. of rebate claims immediately at the close of the first period.

A threatened restriction in the supplies of food commodities, notably butter, from Australia to Hongkong and Shanghai led the Committee to take up the question with the Government and with Mr. J. B. Sutor, the Commercial Commissioner for New South Wales, with effective results. The importance of maintaining ready supplies of food products from Australia is obvious in these times, and I take this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable assistance Mr. Sutor always places at the disposal of the Chamber in matters connected with the great Southern Colony. Notwithstanding restricted shipping facilities with high prices and high forwarding charges the enterprise of merchants and traders has kept the Colony well supplied with staple foods, and it is satisfactory to know that Flour and other food necessities continue in substantial supply in Hongkong; a tribute moreover to the work of the British and Allied Navies.

The Committee had pleasure in subscribing on your behalf to the London organisation for distribution of Newspapers and Periodicals to the men of H. M. Grand Fleet, whose splendid work guards us here in comparative peace and keeps the Seas nearer home free from all but spasmodic attacks from other than submarine operations. Here in the Far East we owe a peculiar debt and tribute to the Allied Fleets who keep the sea open, and to the Officers, Engineers and Men of the Marston Marine who steadily carry on their important work in face of the worst the enemy can do against our overseas traffic.

The question of extinction of Enemy Trade marks had considerable attention during the year, and the policy favoured by the Committee was forcibly represented in Legislative Council by Mr. Holyoak. The main aim is that such measures should be taken as shall irretrievably prevent the revival and use of enemy trade marks at least on British goods after the war, and that the property of an enemy who impossibly and unscrupulously conducts a policy of destruction of life and property of Allies and Neutrals alike on the High Seas, shall not have his property and trading means nursed for his benefit after the war. I understand the Imperial and Colonial Governments are further considering this question. After considerable deliberation your Committee have represented to Government the need for legislation with the object of securing sound conduct of insurance business in Hongkong as adopted in Great Britain, Canada, the Philippines and elsewhere. The security of policy holders will thereby be strengthened and the growth of mushroom Companies minimised. It is significant in this respect as remarked on a former occasion that out of 45 Companies registered in Hongkong, 20 have been wound up or struck off the Register of Hongkong Companies. In the opinion of the Committee a uniform measure should be instituted for all Companies operating in Hongkong, and for all Companies operating in China controlled from some part of H.M. Dominions. (Applause.)

In response to the request made at the last Annual Meeting, a Chinese Language School has been successfully instituted with Dr. Pearce as the Director in charge. Considering that the school was started in the stress of war time, when business staffs are depleted and men's time subjected to the claims of military duties, Dr. Pearce and the 30 to 40 students are to be congratulated on the progress of the school. The first class started with Cantonese on the 2nd November last, and Dr. Pearce is already able to report steady progress on the part of the students towards proficiency in the vernacular. Quarterly tests have been instituted for the benefit of all concerned, but it is hoped that these tests where they do not show high records of marks will not discourage beginners. The times and circumstances are again, rapid acquisition of a difficult oriental language and literature, difficult enough in themselves under the most favourable conditions, and the Committee hope that every encouragement will be given to students to continue their studies even when progress is not so rapid as expected at the outset. The Committee wished to institute classes for Mandarin as well as Cantonese but this has not yet proved practicable. Mandarin holds such a preponderating place in the dialects of China for converse with official Chinese and the peoples of the great and thickly populated areas of Central and Northern China, vast fields for commercial and engineering enterprise, that it is to be hoped it may soon secure a place in the curriculum of our Language school. I desire to acknowledge the assistance Sir Charles Eliot has rendered the Committee in the development of the school, and our appreciation is due to Dr. Pearce for the wholehearted manner in which he devotes his energies for the well being of this new branch of the Chamber's work. Beginners' Classes are starting again in April which it is hoped will be well attended. (Applause.)

As you will have seen the report largely deals with trade policy as applied to the present war period and to the post bellum future. Our letters of 21st March of last year to Mr. Ross and of January 8th of this year to the Colonial Secretary indicate the policy the Committee have adopted on the leading questions that have arisen. Decisions on the many important points at issue are nearing maturity and will probably be arrived at through the great Imperial Council which is now sitting in London. It is necessary therefore that we should be ready with

well considered views as to the main requirements in outstanding questions where this Colony is concerned. The chief factor in our decisions appears to be the recognition of Hongkong as a great distributing port, and shipping centre which should not be penalized by import and export charges other than of a limited nature which would not be detrimental to its volume of trade. It should be our policy to foster principles which shall ensure the maintenance and growth of commercial relations with the great field of China. Exports as well as Imports are in question, and in this connection we should advocate as we are already doing, the extension and application of scientific and technical research, with Government assistance, as instituted by the Commission now appointed at Home by H.M. Government, to lead in our case to further scientific development of our export trade from China. (Applause.)

The reorganisation of world traffic after the war will set many problems to these guiding commercial centres such as Hongkong, and I commend to your notice the resolutions, and the spirit thereof, adopted at the Allies' Conference at Paris, detailed in the Report. Mr. Bonar Law, in the opening phrases of his letter drawing the Colony's attention to the recommendations of that Conference, turns our thoughts forthwith to measures to be taken to avoid any recurrence of the dangers to which the Empire has been exposed by the growth of German trade and influence within it. Danger in this respect will naturally lie in the return of enemy subjects to our midst, and I know of no other question in the problems of the future which excites higher feeling, and the strongest possible views among your Committee. It is surely not too much to hope and even to expect that the privilege of return to this Colony should be withheld from the enemy for a substantial period after the declaration of peace. The events of the past year have only served to strengthen rather than mitigate the views on this point expressed by Mr. Landale, the Chairman at last year's Meeting. During the past few weeks stirring events have developed which will figure in future history and they mark decided stages in the progress of the Allied Powers towards victory. (Applause.)

We may with every confidence regard the present Anglo-French advance as effective progress towards the centre of Belgium. In Russia the Revolution has set up a democratic provisional Government with the declared intention of more vigorous prosecution of the war, while China, like the United States, has severed diplomatic relations with Germany. There is also the capture of Bagdad with all its consequent possibilities. This array of events, so favourable to the Allies, inspires confidence in the nearer approach of victorious peace for the welfare of mankind, and with the promise of opportunities for the further prosperous development of this Colony. We are happy to see China taking part with the United States in the cause of international justice and humanity, and it is opportune to express here our good wishes to the great nation of Russia in the development of the ideals her people have set before them. (Applause.) The achievement of great things has its price, and while we are all proud of the men who have gone forth to fight the country's battle, and of the extreme sacrifice some are called upon to render, a great loss falls to us, and it is fitting that we should record our sympathy with the firms who have lost members of their staffs, stricken on the field of battle in the great cause during the past months. (Applause.)

In closing I would mention that during the year Sub-Committees have been extended as indicated in the report, and the Chamber is indebted to the members of these Sub-Committees for the time and attention they have given to much valuable work. The accounts do not call for any elaboration. The balance is on the right side, and the figures speak for themselves. I beg therefore to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. HUMPHREYS seconded, and the report and accounts were then adopted.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, as the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council, to address the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak remarked that it had been thought desirable that, as their representative on the Legislative Council, he should explain to them a little of what had been accomplished in their name, what had been accomplished, and what the difficulties were in the way of accomplishing more. He would explain at the outset what a laborious process was involved in getting questions answered in the Council, or in proposing a resolution, and obtaining a debate upon it. Due notice must be given of any question, and they might possibly, and very often they did, receive such an answer as this to a question affecting really commercial interests, "the answer is in the negative." That meant that further notice for a fortnight, must be given, and if there was no Council meeting for a fortnight, or even a month, the interests involved in the question were indefinitely held up. The same applied to any debate upon a resolution. "I think," proceeded the speaker, "that some constitutional reform might be possible in this Colony, so that any question affecting really business interests might be answered by the responsible official in the Council on broad lines, and, if necessary, some amplified answer should be given" (Applause.)

Proceeding, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he would like to testify to the fact that a large amount of private work had been done by their representative which could not possibly be publicly dealt with, or explained in public, and he would like to give his testimony to the ready assistance which, in almost every case, was given by every senior official in the Colony, and also by the Governor himself on questions which really affected the trade interests in the Colony when he had presented them personally to him. (Applause.) The questions, broadly, which had come up since he had had the honour

of being their representative, had been the removal of the enemy prisoners to a safer place than the confines of that Colony, the trade mark question, which was a very vital one, the silk prohibition question, which was due apparently to some rather careless handling of the holding up of the trade with considerable loss in that Colony as they were most of them aware, and for no purpose whatsoever; and, lastly, the war taxation, which was not yet fully dealt with. Referring to the enemy trade mark question, the speaker said that it was being dealt with in a Bill before Council at the present moment, and which would come up for second reading very shortly. To a large extent, the Bill gave all that they asked for, but it did not go quite far enough. What the effect of the Bill was, as far as he could understand it, and he had followed it very carefully, was that all enemy trade marks, and all enemy goodwill, and anything associated with them, should be vested for the period of the war in the person of the Enemy Custodian, but the Bill did not provide so far, distinctly, that they would never be returned to the enemy, for some unforeseen reason, he was ever allowed in their midst again. That, he hoped, would be dealt with before the Bill was passed a second time. In passing he would like to make the remark that he hoped the time had come, and that after the war it would be dealt with, when it would be no longer possible for any official majority in that Colony, in the Council of that Colony, to veto the considered and determined opinion of a body of merchants such as they represented. (Applause.) Because, after all, in questions of trade and its connections, they were the experts and the people who knew, and they offered their views to the Government on such questions after they had been carefully considered, and they were not going to have them turned down by an official majority which often did not understand the questions at all. (Applause.) The question of post-war policy had been dealt with by the Chairman, and they all felt, as he did, they felt as a Chamber, that their duties should go forth from that meeting, that at the close of the war, as far as they were concerned, they would regard their late enemy associates in that Colony as unclean; unclean to the extent that they were not willing to associate with them either in commercial or social circles for many years to come, and, personally, as far as he was concerned, never again if he could help it. (Applause.) By their outrage of every known law in warfare, as it had been understood, by their ruthless breaking of the laws of the sea, and by their sinking of the lowest depths, they had forfeited their right to be regarded as ordinary civilized citizens of any civilized state. Therefore, their voice should go forth from that meeting that so far as in their power lay they would do all they possibly could to prevent the Germans coming back to that Colony, and, if they could not do that, they would refuse to take them back for a period of years, and then only on terms of license. (Applause.) That was a thing they ought to determine before the end of the war. He hoped, and believed, that there was a legacy of hatred left in the minds of every British citizen; parents who had lost their children, brothers who had lost brothers, and who had lost them under conditions which were not ordinary warfare; and those who had had their sisters butchered. Only that morning he had seen an illustrated paper which contained a photograph showing a station in East Africa, which formerly bore a German name, now bearing the sign "Cavell station," and with the words "we will never forget Cavell." And never, so long as they lived, would they forget the horrors and outrages committed upon humanity by the Prussians; it was due to those who had fallen that they should never forget. (Applause.)

NEW MEMBERS.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the election of the following new members be confirmed:—The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.; The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.; The Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.; B. Monteith Webb & Co., Patell & Co., Fung, Tang, and C. E. Warren, and J. Scott Harston.

ALL BRITISH.

An extraordinary general meeting followed, at which the following resolution was unanimously carried:—The Clause 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended by the insertion of the word "British" between the word "and" and the word "Members" in the first line thereof.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking with regard to the resolution said:—The Committee have been approached from various sides on the standing of the Chamber as a British Association. Obviously, established as we are in a British Colony, with our preponderance of British members, our practical status is that of a British Chamber, and I would ask those members owing allegiance to other than the British flag, but whom we are glad to have with us, to make due allowance for that point. The proposal which is put before you appeals to the outgoing Committee as an opportune measure and they support its introduction. If the resolution is carried it will be a matter for consideration for the incoming Committee to decide whether further steps are desirable to meet the new circumstances arising out of the war in relation between our Chamber, the British Government and other Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. COFFIN proposed the resolution, and in doing so remarked that for many years their Committee had consisted of British members only, and the amended regulation would ensure such being the case in future. It would also have the good effect of assisting other British Chambers to send their Committee some confidential communications which hitherto they had considered inadvisable. By the amending of the regulation that difference would be unnecessary on that account.

NEW CHAIRMAN.

At a subsequent Committee meeting, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak was appointed to succeed Mr. G. T. Edkins as Chairman of the Chamber, and Mr. E. H. Dodwell was appointed Vice-Chairman.

"POLITICAL BACKGROUNDS OF THE WAR."

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR McELROY.

Last evening, under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society, a very able and interesting lecture was delivered in the City Hall by Professor R. McElroy, Ph.D., on "Political Backgrounds of the War." There was a large and representative audience.

In the regretted absence of Sir William Rees Davis, owing to a chill, the chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman mentioned that Professor McElroy was head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University. He was thoroughly familiar with the territory in which the great war was raging, and was able to speak from inside knowledge, of both Germany and Great Britain. (Applause.)

The lecturer in introducing his subject, said it was an axiom among students of history that the causes of great historical processes are never simple, and the present war is no exception to the rule, having its roots far back in mazes of racial, dynastic, religious and territorial complications. To-day no man who values his reputation as a scientific historian will venture to pronounce a historical judgment on the immediate questions of the war, for three things are necessary before such a judgment can be pronounced:—(1) We must know, if not all, at least the most essential facts; (2) we must be able to speak impartially and judiciously, with a minimum of personal bias; and (3) we must be able to see the results, as the tracing of cause and effect is a large part of the historian's task. All these elements are necessarily lacking at present. He did not pretend to speak as the historian speaks, but neither could he speak as a blind partisan. He had lived for considerable periods in six of the countries now at war, and in all he had found some evil and much good, and, like Kipling's friend, he could say "E liked it all." He felt no hatred, no malice. That the men of whatever nationality now sacrificing their lives are sincere in the faith in the cause for which they fight he had no doubt. Every drop in the ocean of blood proved that.

But he could not avoid the conclusion that the Germans are giving their lives towards the destruction of the grandest political idea which their race has contributed to the political thought of the world, for it was in the forests of Germany that the idea of representative government was born. It was known as the "Teutonic idea," the idea that a man or a body of men may speak in the person of an elected and responsible representative. This idea was the secret of modern empire building. The lecturer proceeded to trace the vicissitudes which attended the evolution of this important idea in Germany, Switzerland, England and America. To the "Fathers of the American Revolution"—the liberal element in England, America and France—we owe it, he said, that to-day the citizens of the British Empire, the sons of France, and the citizens of the American Republic, together with a myriad of self-governing peoples throughout the world, own the same sovereign—the "Sovereign People." It was a source of pride to Americans and to the sons of British alike that wherever their flags had been unfurled, the love of that Sovereign had been the theme of political teaching.

The Russians in Northern Europe had never once been seriously touched by the Teutonic idea of government, and slowly, but with terrible certainty, they had imposed their will upon Teutonic Germany, until to-day Germany is but an expanded Prussia. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he," and as a nation thinketh in its heart so is that nation. The lecturer proceeded to quote the following words of Frederick the Great, designed for the political instruction of the Hohenzollern dynasty:—

"If possible the Powers of Europe should be made envious against one another in order to give occasion for a coup when the opportunity arises."

"If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements, the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. Is it better that a nation should perish, or that a Sovereign should break his treaty?"

"Statesmanship can be reduced to three principles:—First, to maintain your power and, according to circumstances, to extend it. Second, to form an alliance only for your own advantage. Third, to command fear and respect even in the most disastrous times."

Do not be deceived of making interested alliances from which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it.

When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a Sovereign remembers he is a Christian, he is lost!

to dominate the weak; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. Then came the great historian von Treitschke, breathing the philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. "Why talk of founding colonies?" he said. "Let us take Holland, then we shall have them ready-made." Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and a frank exponent of the same philosophy. His book, "Germany in the Next War," presented, in all its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force.

Germany may explain the *Anschluss*, she may explain the *Gulf Light*, the *Petrolite*, the *Communist* and the *Peru*, the *Suava* and the *Yasaka Maru*. She may apologize without apologizing. But even the marvellous richness of the German tongue will never enable her presence in Belgium or those tiny corpses now forever entombed in the iron coffin of the *Lusitania*. For this generation the word *murder*, like Pompey's statue, drips with blood.

Every nation, it is true, has at times selfishly acted upon the philosophy of force; but it has done so shamelessly and with a sense of having soiled the flag. Germany alone has proclaimed it as a national motto, and is not ashamed. Germany stands in Belgium to-day, a living monument to a political philosophy which says of treaty engagements: "Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

"Scraps of paper," necessity knows no law. Might is right, and right is decided by war. It is such philosophy, then, that has caused the world outside the domination of Prussianism to declare that Germany is a menace. For the faith of treaties is the only solid foundation upon which a real civilization can be erected. Treaties are the records of national faith, and "where there is no faith, the people perish." The world moves upward, not by the strokes of the battle-axes, as Bernhardi would have us believe, but by the operation of generous thought, by the domination of spiritual ideals. Only to vulgar minds is strength the symbol of worth. History will not ask a nation, "how big was your army?" but, "how high was your ideal?" not "how vast was your navy?" but, "what was your devotion to the rights of man?" not, "how quickly could you mobilize?" but, "what thought have you contributed to the ages?"

"None that day, Prussia must have won." But the Teutons will say: "We have bequeathed to the world the idea that no man is good enough to rule another without that other's consent." This is true; but it is also true that under the domination of the Prussian idea, she cast it forth as a naked infant; and the Allies are now marching in resistless column, taking the founding home. And whatever be the other results of the "war of the world," I have faith to believe that Teutonic Germany will come, at the last, through her maze of selfish realization, the blessings which the Teutonic idea in Government can bestow.

Do not misinterpret my meaning at this point. Figures of speech are dangerous. I should not like to create the impression that I am holding up all of the Allies as the conscious, virtuous champions of free government, popular sovereignty and benevolent colonialism. Such a claim would be preposterous. You are not deceived by the accidents of temporary alliances. Politics sometimes makes strange bed-fellows. We know that Japan has taken her institutions largely from Germany, but for the moment her hand is in the hand of England. The very elements which make Prussianized Germany a menace to-day may make Japan a menace to-morrow, unless it shall be given her to see the light, as Prussia has already seen it.

The United States and England, on the other hand, can not become a menace so long as they continue to follow the path marked out by their recent history. The United States, in every step of her expansion—except her treatment of the Indians in early days—has asked not, "what can I get?" but, "what can I give?" When she seized Cuba, she frankly announced this policy as her controlling motive; and the nations of Europe, laughing her to scorn, said that was a Yankee trick to prevent interference," they said, "Cuba will never be given her independence." But the moment she was ready for self-government she received it, with the blessing of her conqueror. Great Britain's history is longer and therefore her record is less clear. Her empire was founded by force; but, beginning with the Quebec act, and the lessons learned through the American revolution, she has delivered self-government wherever she has gone, as rapidly as the peoples within her sphere of influence have been ready for it. Her dominion colonies are as free and as self-governing as the United States herself. India, the Straits Settlements, and Egypt under England, and the Philippines under the United States are not yet ready for self-government. But when the time comes that they are able to stand alone, unless the new ideal of colonialism is betrayed in the house of its friends, they will be held to govern themselves, with the benediction of their respective sovereigns.

But what of Prussia, and of Prussianized Germany? For an answer, read the story of Alsace-Lorraine as a Reichsland for 40 years. Taxation without representation (a vote in the Reichstag is merely a voice in a debating society, for the real power lies in the *Bundesrath*, where Alsace-Lorraine was not represented), no local self-government, suppression of the right to use the mother tongue; these are the elements which stare at you from the history of the subjugation of a people as able to rule themselves as are any on earth.

A few years ago the Kaiser threatened the City of Strasbourg with annexation to Prussia, if certain clamours were not speedily hushed; and the Strasbourg Socialist Party replied:—

"We salute the Imperial words as the confession that annexation to Prussia is the heaviest punishment that one can threaten to impose upon a people. It is a punishment like that of labour in a penitentiary, with loss of civil rights."

Herbert Adams Gibbons, a friendly critic of Germany in many respects, (Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, March 24th.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TO BE STOPPED.

The Ministry of Interior Affairs has the local Governors announcing that, owing to the rupture between China and Germany, it is essential that any newspapers, pamphlets or advertising matter that are published under German influence must be examined by the local officials before they are printed or published.

GERMANS ELECT TO REMAIN IN CANTON.

It is reported that none of the Germans intend to leave Canton, as they cannot return to the Fatherland.

GERMAN CONSUL TO LEAVE.

The local Governors have recently received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking stating that the German Ambassador at Peking will leave Shanghai for Home and Africa. The request of the German Consul in Canton to be allowed to remain in the city unofficially has not been granted.

ADMIRAL SAK CHIN PING.

As Admiral Sak arrived in Swatow recently, H.E. the Civil Governor called to him to come to Canton in order to discuss the question of the local defence.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RIFLES.

- (1) All ranks will attend at Central Station on Sunday, April 1st. Uniform need not be worn. 10 a.m.—No. 1 Platoon. 11 a.m.—No. 2 Platoon. 12 noon—No. 3 Platoon. 2 p.m.—No. 4 Platoon. 3 p.m.—Recruits Platoon of No. 2 Company.
- (2) 4 p.m.—No. 3 Company. 5 p.m.—No. 4 Company.
- (3) Members will fall in under their respective Platoon Commanders five minutes before the hour above stated.
- (4) All ammunition is to be produced for inspection on these parades.
- (5) No exemption will be granted. Patrolmen and medical exemptions must attend.
- (6) The following will attend and report to the D.S.P. (R.)—Musketry Sgt. Fisher, Crown-Sgt. Ribeiro, Sergeant-Accountant, Baleau.
- (7) Members who have not yet returned their rifles will parade in uniform at Central Station at 4.45 p.m. on Tuesday, March 27th. Their names were published in Orders of March 22nd/24th.

RECRUITS.

The members of No. 2 Company, Recruits Platoon, will parade at 5.30 p.m. at Central Station on Tuesdays and Fridays until further orders. Recruits of other Companies will parade at the same place and hour on Mondays and Wednesdays.

STRENGTH.

The following are permitted to resign on leaving the Colony:—Sergeant 9 Li A Pak, P. cs. 830 Faiz Mohamed, 152 Ling Yuk Shu.

DISCIPLINE.

During the illness of the A.S.P. (R.), this department will be taken over by Staff Inspector Potter. All Reports must, until further orders, be addressed to Staff Inspector Potter, Victoria Gaol. All official numbered Report Sheets must, however, be returned direct to Staff Inspector Potter, c/o Orderly Room Sergeant.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKINS, D.S.P. (R.)

March 26th, 1917.

closes his chapter on Alsace-Lorraine with the words:—

"It is impossible to write this chapter, and have faith in the success of a German Welt-politik."

With the Hohenzollern creed clearly in our minds, with our ears ringing with the terrible philosophy of force which runs like a dark line through the web and woof of Prussian domination, from Frederick the Great to the present Kaiser, it is hard to disagree with this verdict.

As every nation must sooner or later face the question of representative government for its own people, so every nation with dependence must, come at last to the parting of the ways, and decide whether it will follow the old or the new ideal of colonization and control of subject peoples. And the verdict of history upon her will depend, in no small degree, upon that decision. You may object that the new standard, if universal, would mean that no nation would ever again be able to increase its empire. But it would not mean that. It would only mean that no nation would ever again be able to go on the road as a highwayman; and it is as desirable to end that practice internationally as it was to clear the king's highway of robbers in the old days. Men have told me that Japan is poor and cannot afford to do that, as America could afford to do it. But I know that neither Japan, nor America, nor England, nor Germany can afford to do anything else for right and not might, is to be the ultimate victor in this world.

I am not here to extol any nation as a nation, nor to condemn any nation as a nation. The time has come for men to think in terms not of nationality, but in terms of international justice. No man owes allegiance to the crimes of his nation; but every man owes allegiance to the rights of the defenceless. The spirit of absolutism, the philosophy which asserts that some races are born to rule, other races that the strong have a divine commission to exploit the weak, that one nation, by virtue of physical or mental power, is entitled to deny to another equal rights; these are the enemies of civilization, whether they erect their shrines in Berlin, London, Washington or Tokyo.

At the close a vote of thanks was presented to the Professor with great cordiality.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SWEET CHANNEL EASTERN ENTRANCE, HONGKONG.

SHIPS are cautioned that they should approach and leave the Harbour by the Sweet Channel and that deviation from it is attended with risk. The Channel is swept between the hours of sunrise and 7.30 A.M. and should not be used between these times.

In the event of ships arriving in the Sweet Channel before the sweeping is completed they are warned that it is dangerous to approach vessels employed sweeping the Sweet Channel or to attempt to pass between pairs of vessels sweeping.

The vessel superintending the sweeping carries a ball at the masthead and another ball in a position where the yard would be and at that side on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass.

All signals made by the vessel superintending the sweeping are to be strictly obeyed.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 26th March, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), TO-DAY (TUESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 27th and 28th March, 1917, commencing TO-DAY at 2.15 P.M., and commencing TO-MORROW from 11 A.M. to 12.30 Noon, and from 2.15 P.M. at "BRANDISH HOTEL," 20, Macdonnell Road, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., therein contained.

Comprising:—Hall Stand, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Table, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofa by Lane, Crawford, Blackwood (Sculpture and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Axminster), including one large Pile Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, &c., large carved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, &c., Electro-plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Linen Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom, Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, &c., &c., &c.

Two Pianos (one by Collard & Collard), Tennis Net and Poles, full-size Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Wire Netting, &c., &c., &c.

A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants, Palms, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
[441]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

THE Steamship

"ARAKAN," FRANCISCO.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken chests, and damaged Goods are to be sent to the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th April, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by "JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN."

Hongkong, 26th March, 1917. [442]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the underrateded Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33.—Any person making any addition to any electrical installation, connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company, thereby shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

34.—Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorized additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[427]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

ADVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, 2nd Floor, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1917. 374

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [413]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Manager at 11.30 A.M. TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 28th inst., to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts for 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Manager.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. 381

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at Noon, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 28th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [382]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. [388]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders-outstanding after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [323]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917. [420]

WANTED.

WANTED for Local Shipping Office, Junior PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT.

Apply with copy of references to Box No. 5, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [423]

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by Shipping Office as a Stenographer and Typist. For further particulars refer to—T-1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [410]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

INTIMATIONS

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. 411

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DRS VUEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [412]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BARRING CORPORATION on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [431]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, 11-12 Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMA, 2/E, 1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply—"X. Y. Z.", Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. 97

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—FERRY SMITH, SENE & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. 69

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Ballinacorney Avenue, Kowloon.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, "THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK.

HOUSES in Canton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY.

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephones 618.

[12]

DEATHS.

NERDHAM—On March 17th, in London, NELLIE ELIZABETH, wife of Captain J. E. NERDHAM, of Shanghai.

AKERHURST—On March 20th, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, EVELYN, wife of ARTHUR AKERHURST, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 27TH MARCH, 1917.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE.

By the time these lines are published it is quite probable that America will have announced her active participation in the war. In any case the issue cannot long be delayed. American opinion has been aroused as has and hostilities are inevitable. What were the motives which led Germany to pursue a policy which was bound to have this result? An answer to the question is needed because it may have a great bearing upon the future shaping of events. There is no doubt Germany recognised that her powers of successfully withstanding the onslaughts of the Allied armies had well-nigh disappeared. Is her ruthless submarine campaign a last desperate attempt to bring her enemies to their knees by a process of economic exhaustion, so rapid in its results that America will have no time to make her influence felt as a belligerent, or is it deliberately designed to force America into the conflict in order that she may have a voice in the settlement of peace terms? Professor McElroy, the head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, in an interview published in the Daily Press yesterday, inclined to the latter view, and his opinion is shared by many other competent observers. As one correspondent recently expressed it, "a frantic German Government is in need of the United States as a shock absorber." If America's intervention, however, is ultimately to result in the granting of easier terms to the enemy the

Allies will most certainly wish that she had continued to hold aloof from the struggle. Unless the armies of Germany are hopelessly defeated and Prussian military power is destroyed the great object of the Entente will not have been reached. The danger of a premature or an inconclusive peace has often been emphasized, and in many British minds there lurks a fear that the entry of America may be a signal for the surrender of the enemy. Whatever terms might be imposed in these circumstances, the Army would still retain its prestige undiminished. With some show of reason it would be argued that America had matched victory from the grasp of the Central Powers, who could not be expected, and never claimed to be able, to withstand the whole world. Prussian militarism would not be destroyed or even discredited in this way, and although it might be placed beyond Germany's power to wage another aggressive war for years to come the hatred and bitterness which has been engendered during the past two and a half years would smoulder until at last it burst again into flame. Speculating upon this subject Professor McElroy remarked, "when it comes to a settlement, the representatives of America will not be as vindictive as those who have suffered the full brunt of the German barbarities." It may be so, but there is another side to the question. Surely America is sufficiently alert to avoid being used in so convenient a manner by those who were responsible for the war and whose one aim would be to secure her influence in order to escape the full punishment for their crime. President Wilson once spoke of "Peace without victory" but he may discover that the ideals which he advocates cannot be attained whilst a vestige of power is left to those who have so wantonly misused it. No one in the world can wish to delay the coming of an enduring Peace, but in the interests of all, a settlement must be delayed until a shattering blow has been struck at the German armies in the field. Professor McElroy cannot in his mind's eye see the Allied armies crossing the Rhine. Apparently, he has less belief in their might than the German military authorities now profess, for they are urging the people to subscribe to the latest war loan as the only means by which the devastation of their Fatherland can be avoided. The Professor believes that the Allies will win the war, not by arms but by "the eternal process of economic exhaustion." The two factors cannot easily be separated. Economic exhaustion will render it increasingly difficult for the Central Powers to maintain their forces at the necessary strength, and, sooner or later, therefore, they must be crushed.

Mr. W. H. Edley, of 37, Hollywood Road, has reported to the police that at about 5.30 on Sunday morning some person or persons entered his room by a fan-light window and got away with jewellery and money to the value of \$329.

It is reported, says the Peking Gazette, that only those Germans who occupy responsible positions in the Salt Inspectorate will be required to resign. Those who occupy secondary posts with a monthly salary of two hundred or so dollars will be retained.

A small fire occurred at 270, Queen's Road Central, in the early hours of Sunday morning. Part of the premises are occupied by a tea-house owner and another portion by a goldsmith. The fire originated in the cook-house and two of the floors were gutted, the roof falling in.

During the week ending March 24th, there were three fatal Chinese cases of small-pox in the Colony. In the same period there were two non-fatal British cases of scarlet fever, two Chinese cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal, and two Chinese cases of diphtheria.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

You may not believe it, but it is perfectly true, said a Canadian officer in the group sitting round the club fire. At the battle of—there were seven of our officers lying wounded in a row, about a yard between each. A shrapnel shell burst overhead. It took the officers alternately, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 were all struck; but Nos. 2, 4 and 6 were entirely untouched. Another officer in the group confirmed the curious circumstance. He was one of the seven.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

There appears every likelihood that the vacancy on the Sanitary Board caused by the resignation of Mr. P. W. Goldring will result in a contested election. A former respected member is being urged to revisit the scene of his former triumphs. The Portuguese, encouraged by the success of their first nominee, Dr. Ozorio, are also reported to have designs on the seat, and Dr. Ozorio's opponents may be prevailed upon to enter the lists again. In addition, some Kowloon residents are endeavouring to persuade one of their number who has revealed "revolutionary" tendencies, to accept nomination. If these rumours be true, there will be "rare doins" in our parish "before long."

When the local War Loan was offered for subscription it was pointed out in this paper that the Chinese community had not supported it as freely as it was hoped they would. The rate of interest failed to appeal to them from a business point of view, and no other aspect of the matter occurred to them. I am, therefore, the more pleased to notice that since the subject has been presented to them in its proper light they have patriotically decided to raise a million dollars annually for War Funds. Towards this total Sir Robert Ho Tung has promised \$25,000 a year and Mr. Au Tack \$10,000 a year until the war ceases.

The German has a great reputation for being "thorough" in everything he does and an amusing story, which comes from Amoy, furnishes another illustration of this national characteristic. The German Consul at that Port, suffering probably from the prickings of a guilty conscience, thought it prudent to destroy all the records of his "official" activities before the rupture of diplomatic relations with China. In order that nothing—absolutely nothing—might fall by chance into the hands of the Chinese authorities, all documents were committed to the flames. His satisfaction at work well done received a rude shock, however, some time afterwards, when he discovered that among the papers destroyed were the title-deeds of the Consulate and of various properties owned by Germans in the locality. The situation created has caused the British residents many a heavy sigh, but it is said that the Germans fail to see the joke. As a race they always were devoid of humour.

About two months ago it seemed inevitable that Hongkong was in for another tiger "scare," owing to a report made by the Chinese servants of a resident in Conduit Road. No one came forward, however, to corroborate the story, which consequently died a natural death. Had the new Censorship regulations been promulgated at that time we might still have had our suspicions. The Japan Chronicle recently attempted to explain the situation by saying: "Owing to the lack of war news another tiger has been seen at Hongkong." It looks as though they are well-versed in "the tricks of the trade" in Japan.

Apropos of these "scare" items, I am informed that the gallant men who mount guard at Stonecutters have been known "to see things," not only when endeavouring to peer through the Stygian darkness, but also when they have unbuckled and thrown themselves upon their downy beds to snatch a brief repose. These "things" are described in a variety of ways by the different victims, who are prepared to show "the marks"—made not by tiger's claws but something much more minute and elusive to which Burns alludes in his immortal lines beginning "Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us—"

Some people seem to be on excellent terms with that branch of the police force which swoops upon coolies who temporarily block the traffic with trucks, etc. For two days last week the traffic, pedestrian and vehicular, in Queen Road East, was seriously inconvenienced by the snail-like conveyance of a huge boiler from the prays to some works in the vicinity. For a whole day motor-cars and large coolie trucks could not use the road, and at night-time the boiler remained in the centre of the roadway, with one spluttering lamp to warn people of the obstruction. If a coolie truck had caused half as much commotion and inconvenience for a few minutes only the coolies in charge would have been promptly hauled before a Magistrate.

RODERICK RANDOLPH.

THE WAR.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

APPROACHING THE CLIMAX.

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING.

VIGOROUS GERMAN DEFENCE.

CHANGING RUSSIA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RETREATING GERMANS.

BRITISH OCCUPY ROISEL.

LONDON, March 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We occupied Roisel, seven miles to the east of Peronne.

A strong enemy detachment attacked our positions at Beaumetz les Cambrai and obtained a footing, but an immediate counter-attack drove him out.

We progressed on a front of a mile and a half south-west and west of Ecourt St. Mein, repulsing attacks, and northward of Becquerelle.

We also carried out successful raids to the east of Arras, and reached the enemy's second line.

We entered trenches to the east of Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties.

We dispersed an attack in the neighbourhood of Bichebourg La Vou.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

PARIS, March 25th.

A communique states:—There is little change to the north of Soissons. We found numerous German corpses in the trenches captured yesterday to the north of Margival.

A German long-range gun bombarded Soissons, and there was lively artillery firing, at Berry-au-Bac, Rheims and in Alsace.

A German hydroplane, which was flying towards Eretat was captured at sea; the occupants being made prisoner.

A French aeroplane bombed an aviation ground to the north of Thiaucourt, wrecking sheds.

French squadrons profusely bombed works at Theunville and Briey, and the station at Conflans.

RESTORING FRANCE.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France says:—During the past week, 300 square miles of French territory, 200 towns and villages and 10,000 inhabitants has been restored to France.

Trench warfare has ceased on hundreds of miles along the Allied front and has been succeeded by open fighting, while the great salient from Beaumont to Le Transloy has been absolutely flattened out.

The Germans have created a sharp, close line near Soissons, following the course of the Aisne. Their northern back-swing has changed the line from convex to concave.

The enemy's rearguard resistance is becoming more definite, running from Boucy, Holnon wood, Verdun to Roisel.

German infantry succeeded briefly in re-entering Aigecourt and Beaumetz, driving back our advance post. Reinforcements of cavalry and infantry speedily arrived and charged in the main street. Here the Germans were strongly posted.

The enemy ran, after a sharp scrap, pursued by cavalry, leaving sixty dead and wounded.

BRITISH IN YTRES.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states:—British cavalry occupied Ytres, eight miles east south-east of Bapaume, which had been the point of considerable resistance. Standing on a plateau 135 metres high, it commands a fine sweep of gently undulating country north-east towards Cambrai, and also the branch railway from Velfu to St. Quentin.

This, and the entry of the British cavalry into Roisel, are the only definite changes in the position since yesterday.

Between Ytres and Beaumetz les Cambrai, a distance of five miles, the Germans resisted more stoutly than anywhere else on our front.

In the fighting at Beaumetz les Cambrai, the Germans sustained over a hundred casualties. Forty dead were picked up in the main street alone.

Elsewhere along the rear of his retreat, the enemy yesterday defended more energetically the line which his covering troops are momentarily holding.

Behind the recovered territory, many thousands are toiling day and night in restoring communications and clearing up the ruination left by the Germans. The Royal Engineers are working magnificently, especially in building, most speedily, bridges able to bear the heaviest transport. Masses of troops appear and vanish in bewildering fashion.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 25th.

A German official wireless message says: To the south-east of Ypres, after manceuvring, we advanced and found the trenches destroyed and evacuated. Our protecting troops gave way, in accordance with instructions, at Beaumetz, Roisel, and to the east of the Crozat canal, inflicting losses on the attackers.

We repulsed the French at Vignay, and broke in the French lines at Soupir and Cerny, taking prisoners, sixty men.

Between the sea and the Moselle, our aeroplanes made numerous attacks, destroying seventeen Anglo-French machines.

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITION.

LONDON, March 25th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We drove off a bombing attack near Beaumetz les Cambrai.

We improved our position west of Croisilles and entered enemy trenches north-east of Loos, taking prisoners and ejecting enemy raiders who entered our trenches.

To the west of Hulluch, our aeroplanes bombed two important railway junctions. There have been many air fights. Eight hostile machines were brought down, and four of ours are missing.

APPRECIABLE FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, March 25th.

A communique states:—We progressed during the night to the north of Grand Serencourt, in the direction of St. Quentin.

The night was relatively calm between the Somme and the Oise.

The prisoners we took yesterday belonged to seven different regiments.

We advanced appreciably to the north of Chauny, on the east bank of the Ailette, and consolidated positions there and in the region to the north of Soissons.

We seized portions of German trenches to the east of Malancourt wood, to the west of the Meuse.

An enemy attempt on a trench in the direction of Apremont, to the east of the Meuse, was repulsed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

German aeroplanes bombed Calais and Dunkirk. There was no damage or victims at Dunkirk, but at Calais two civilians were killed and one wounded.

FRENCH RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The enemy's apparent miscalculation as to the rapidity of the French pursuit has already cost him a heavy loss in men. The unexpected quick passage of the French from St. Quentin Canal to the Ailette forced the Germans to turn at bay, and large masses of German infantry are now engaged by the French along the whole front from St. Quentin to Ailette.

The French, advancing from the east bank of the Ailette, have arrived at the foot of the slopes leading to the Laon plateau, which is bounded on this side by the Saint Gobain and Coucy forests, while the troops from Soissons are steadily scaling the steep southern approaches to the plateau, which is a position of enormous strength.

Certainly an important feature of General von Hindenburg's scheme of defence would naturally play the part of a bastion, protecting the left flank. The Hindenburg line is therefore likely to be contested most violently.

The weather is now fine, and a high wind is rapidly drying the roads.

ENEMY'S VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

PARIS, March 25th.

A communique says:—Our troops continued the offensive from the Somme to the Aisne. The struggle is stubborn, owing to the enemy's vigorous defence, but our soldiers, inflamed by the sight of the destruction wrought by the enemy, everywhere drove back the Germans, who sustained heavy losses. We threw back the enemy between the Somme and Oise beyond the important position Castres, Esigney le Grand and Hill 121. A violent counter-attack debouching on the Esigney-Benay front was broken by our fire.

South of the Oise, at various points we penetrated Lower Coucy forest and reached the outskirts of Folembray and Craucy le Chateau. The Germans moving towards Folembray were caught by our artillery and dispersed with great losses. North of Soissons we increased our gains, and repulsed two counter-attacks. Artillery firing is active in the neighbourhood of Craonne.

Artillery fire made effective shooting on the Verdun front on enemy works north of Hill 304, and north-west of Bezonvaux.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN GAS.

MUCH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 25th.

A Russian official message says:—On the western front, the Germans in the region of Mojeiki, north-west of Postavy, discharged poison gas ineffectively.

On the Caucasus front, in the direction of Khanik, on March 18th, we dislodged the Turks from their position near the village of Haria and the Sermikind Pass.

We attacked on March 19th Turks who occupied the position near Minatag.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMING MERCHANTMEN.

NORWAY AND GERMAN THREATS.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent, at Christiania, states that, despite German threats to Norway, owing to the condemnation of submarine warfare, the organ of Norwegian shippers approves the arming of merchantmen and suggests an agreement between neutrals on the matter.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH PROTEST.

GERMAN BARBARITY.

LONDON, March 25th.

A Paris official message announces that France is protesting to neutrals that the Germans have unjustifiably and barbarously devastated evacuated territory with the aim of ruining for many years one of the most fertile regions of France.

The message recites a list of outrages, already cabled, and adds that the French military authorities have established the fact that in the recaptured districts, notably Peronne, the Germans have stolen a large number of securities. Neutral Governments are requested to warn their banks against dealings therein, as the Allies will not recognise their validity.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

"TIME FOR NEGOTIATIONS IS PAST."

LONDON, March 25th.

Alluding to the sinking of the American steamer *Headton*, the *Otago* *Gazette* declares:—"If President Wilson wishes to go to war on this account, let him do so. The time for negotiation is past."

GERMAN SUGGESTION DECLINED.

LONDON, March 25th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the United States has refused to accept a German suggestion to amend the Prussian American Treaties.

Germany's object is to extend mutual exemption to merchants in case of war to general exemption of ships.

It has been decided to withdraw members of the American Relief Commission in Belgium, who will be replaced by neutrals. The American Minister at Brussels goes to Havre.

CHANGING RUSSIA.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS RETIRES.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says: It is officially confirmed that the Grand Duke Nicholas has retired from the Commander-in-Chiefship, and that General Alexieff, Chief of the General Staff, officiates temporarily.

THIRTY SOLDIERS RESOLVE.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a great meeting of soldiers on the Riga front, attended by General Dietrich and members of the Duma, unanimously resolved to strain every nerve in defence of the country.

General Alexieff reports a most favourable spirit among the troops.

GERMAN INTRIGUES.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that revelations continue to be made of German intrigues. It transpires that a former leader of the Socialist extremists was paid two hundred roubles monthly.

The Government proposes to establish a monopoly for the sale of cereals and to abolish all religious and class disabilities. The Government will meet all the financial engagements of the late Government.

THOUSANDS OF ARRESTS.

LONDON, March 25th.

Since the Revolution started, between 3,000 and 4,000 arrests have been made in Petrograd.

It is learned that a large number of German spies crossed the Swedo-Finnish frontier when the frontier guards abandoned their posts at the beginning of the Revolution.

COMPARISONS.

LONDON, March 25th.

Colonel Knod, the British Military Attaché, attended a meeting of the Tarkoe Selo garrison and explained the discipline in the British Army and the relations between officers and men.

Other Allied officers made similar explanations elsewhere concerning their respective Armies.

ALLIED RESPECTS TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the British, French and Italian Ambassadors have presented their respects to the Provisional Government.

Sir George Buchanan was the first to address the Ministers.

M. Miliukov, replying on behalf of the Government, said he was full of confidence that Russia would justify the hopes and expectations of the Allies and her well-wishers.

EIGHT HOUR DAY.

LONDON, March 25th.

An eight-hours day is being introduced in the Petrograd factories and works, with overtime by agreement. Any irreconcilable differences between the masters and men will be adjudicated upon by a Central Arbitration Board.

MORE GERMAN TYRANNY.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Bishop Lagrange, Headmaster and Chief of the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Malines, has been banished to Germany and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for harbouring sick Frenchmen.

GERMAN WAR FINANCE.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Bern states that the Prussian Minister for War urgently appeals for contributions to the War Loan, not alone for military purposes, but to prove to the world that Germany is economically invincible.

The Minister warns the people that if money is not forthcoming, the enemy will soon be in Germany spreading devastation.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

SYDNEY, March 25th.

The latest New South Wales election returns indicate that the National Government Party is certain of fifty-four seats and the Independent Labourists thirty-two. The doubtful returns are for Mr. McGowan, the former Speaker, and Mr. McGowan, the former Speaker, were substantially defeated.

The election issue was the formation of a National States Government to assist the Commonwealth Government in the prosecution of the war.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

LONDON, March 25th.

An official message from Berlin says that Enver Pasha, the Commander of the Turkish Army, has arrived at the German Headquarters, and has conferred with the Kaiser and General von Hindenburg.

ANOTHER CANADIAN WAR LOAN.

LONDON, March 25th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, subscriptions to Canada's third War Loan of 150 million dollars have closed. The Finance Minister announced that it was a most magnificent success, and estimated that the subscriptions would total 250 million dollars.

COTTON.

LONDON, March 25th.

According to a message from Washington, the census estimates that the total crop of cotton, exclusive of linters, amounts to 11,375,000 running bales.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CHINA AND GERMANY.

SHANGHAI, March 26th.

The German Minister left Peking by special train yesterday afternoon. The Government sent twenty police to protect him.

CHINA CONGRATULATES RUSSIA.

Both Houses of Parliament have sent telegrams of congratulation to the Russian Parliament.

OPEN RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

THE ENTRIES.

For the Open Rifle Championship Meeting for H.E. the Governor's Cup, which is to take place at Stonecutter's Range on Saturday, April 7th (and not on Easter Sunday or Good Friday, as previously announced), the following entries have so far been received:—

Naik Abdullah Khan, 18th Infantry, L/Naik Ali Sher Khan, 18th Infantry, Subadar Bhaghat Singh, 74th Punjab, Jemadar Bhaiji Khan, 74th Punjab, Q.M. Sergt. Black, R.E., Leading Signaller Botley, R.N., Corp. Carpmal, H.K.V.R., P.C. Cave, H.P., Bandmaster Christian, 74th Punjab, Corp. Coxon, R.E., Chief Petty Officer Cree, R.N., Q.M. Sergt. Dawson, H.K.V.R., Sepoy Diwar Ali Khan, 18th Infantry, Petty Officer Edmonds, R.N., Jemadar Fatch Mohd, 74th Punjab, Havildar Fatch Mohd Khan, 18th Infantry, Naik Fanddar Khan, 18th Infantry, Asst-Supt. Franks, H.K.V.R., Pte. Goodman, H.K.V.R., Inspector Grant, H.K.P., Sergt. Grimitt, H.K.P., L/Naik Hassan Mohd Khan, 18th Infantry, Co-Sgt-Major Heath, 87th Co. R.G.A., Corp. Heath, H.K.V.C., Trooper Hodge, H.K.P.R., Sergt. House, R.M.L.I., L/Naik Imamuddin Khan, 18th Infantry, Pte. A. Jenkins, H.K.V.R., Naik Kamruddin Khan, 18th Infantry, Chief Inspector Lammert, H.K.P.R., Petty Officer Leach, H.N., Corp. Lyon, H.K.V.R., Sergt. R. Marks, H.K.P., Havildar Mir Aulad Ali, 18th Infantry, Sepoy Nahi Bakhsh Khan, 18th Infantry, Subadar Naiz Ahmad Khan, 18th Infantry, Sepoy Nizamuddin Khan, 18th Infantry, Sepoy Nurudin Khan, 18th Infantry, Sergt. Perkins, H.K.P., Mr. A. G. Pile, H.M. Dockyard, Sergt. Pile, H.K.V.R., Trooper Rolf, H.K.P.R., Drummer Ruliy Khan, 18th Infantry, Mr. E. Sears, Naval Yard, L/Naik Sikandar Khan, 18th Infantry, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, H.K.P.R., Capt. Taylor, 87th Co. R.G.A., Lieut. Thornhill, H.K.V.R., Sergt. Waterson, R.M.L.I., Deputy-Supt. Wodehouse, H.K.P., Sergt. Wocley, H.K.V.R., Mr. E. W. Wright, H.M. Dockyard. The list closes on Friday, March 30th. The entrance fee of \$1, if unpaid, should be paid by that date.

The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., has offered a Cup for the runner-up. All Competitors and Range Officers are invited to tiffin with the Hongkong Police Reserve on the Range.

A service of launches will be published. Competitors are reminded of the following, which was published some time ago: ALTERATION IN CONDITIONS.

Condition 3, relating to Slights, is amended and permits the use of a "Sliding V." on Service Rifles which have been issued without any wind-gauge attachment, provided the pattern of "Sliding V." desired to be used is approved on or before Tuesday, March 26th.

One pattern of "Sliding V." has recently been approved and may be seen in application to Inspector H.A. Lammert, 4, Duddell Street.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. J. H. Cole, who has been for ten years a secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, more recently in connection with the Lecture Department of the National Committee with headquarters in Shanghai, has volunteered and has been accepted as a secretary in the work for Canadian troops at the front. Mr. Cole sailed with his family for Canada last week. The family will remain in Canada while he goes to the front.

Capt. and Adjutant E. C. Fry, Leicester Regiment, in writing to a friend in Shanghai, says: "Strange to say I was recently in London, where I saw Lieut. Q.M.E. Brook, who had just arrived from Egypt, also Stuart. In addition I met Major Jones and Purdon, late Chinese Regiment, and Brigadier-General Brown, who had just arrived home on furlough leave for some excellent work his brigade had done. Brigadier-General Watson has an appointment here at home, and Major Barnes is now on the staff. I have also heard from Rahone, who was down with fever while in Mesopotamia, and is now in India."

Lieut. Park of the Gordon Highlanders, brother of Mrs. Jas. Park of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., has been awarded a bar to his Military Cross and promoted Captain. Almost immediately he was again mentioned in despatches.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FOND OF HONGKONG.

A banished who has returned to the Colony six times after being banished was brought before Mr. Wood yesterday and again charged with returning from banishment. Only a month ago he was banished for a period of twenty years, and found wandering in the streets of the Colony the other day.

He was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ECHO OF A BURGLARY.

Sergt. McCulloch of Yau-mai visited 288, Canton Road, and there found a man in possession of jewellery and money which had been stolen from 308, Shanghai Street, of the total value of \$160. He arrested the man, and yesterday Mr. Melbourne sentenced him to six months' hard labour. It was stated that the defendant had taken some of the rings to a goldsmith and had had them melted down and made into a watch chain.

JAPANESE MESS BOY AND A KNIFE.

The remanded case was resumed before Mr. Wood in which a Japanese mess boy employed on the *Burma Maru* was charged with unlawfully wounding the bosun of the same vessel on the 10th inst.

Dr. Majima stated that he saw the complainant on the 10th inst. when he was very severely wounded. He had five stab wounds. One on the head, one on the back of the left hand, one on the elbow of the right arm, one in the middle of the back and another on the right side of the chest. The latter was the most serious of the wounds. It was two inches deep and pierced the lungs. The knife produced (a butcher's knife) could have caused the wounds. The complainant would have to undergo another fortnight's treatment before he recovered.

The complainant, who looked very ill, said that about 4.30 p.m. on the day of the stabbing he was talking to the cook when the defendant came up and stabbed him from behind several times. Complainant added that he was told by the Chief Officer to tell defendant to clean the lamps in his cabin. Complainant did so, and then the defendant said that he was told by the Second Officer not to clean the lamps. Complainant then said that if defendant did not clean the lamps that had better be in the deck. This was all that passed between them before defendant attacked him.

Asked by defendant if it was the mess boy's duty to clean lamps and wash decks, complainant said that it was usually done by deck hands, but the mess boy generally did some of the work.

Defendant said that he had never previously been on a ship where the mess-boy had to clean the lamps and wash the decks, and he objected to doing this.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed; the sentence to date from March 12th.

THE CAUSE OF GOD.

BISHOP BRENT'S SERMON AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Dr. Brent (Bishop of the Philippine Islands), preaching at the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey on February 11th, said that though a citizen of a sister nation, he did not come to Great Britain as an alien. "A thousand ties bound his life and his country to Great Britain."

It was no flattery for him to say that the British nation was teaching the world to-day, and also unborn generations, such lessons as men needed. He thanked God that it was permitted him at this particular juncture to be in their midst, though not commissioned to speak as a representative of a nation which, though up to a moment ago neutral, had now taken the first step to redeem its honour, and to place itself on the side of God's cause and of humanity. Neutrality was sometimes necessary for a State, and possibly for an individual, where no great moral issues were involved, but neutrality was impossible when every principle of righteousness and justice and truth had been ruthlessly and deliberately trampled under foot.

To-day there was across the Atlantic a great nation ready to stand by the cause of God and righteousness. America had fought for and won freedom and unity, and while her day of peril was over, to-day was the day of Britain's peril and tragedy. Now it was they who looked across the waters—as America turned to England for sympathy and moral backing when she had her mighty task in hand—and expected the sympathy of the great American nation. Let him tell them that they had had that sympathy from the beginning. There were those who felt that they owed a debt—an unpayable debt—to this great Empire and to France in return for what had been given them and their nation in the days that were gone.

The neutral days were now over. He could tell them that America was not afraid of war. She was not "too proud to fight," though she loved not war. They must not blame her if she showed a little hesitancy in taking a final step, but if honour bade her do it, she would go forward with unflinching hands. And why had she taken that step? It was not a case of ships; it was a case of righteousness. It might be that the final break came through some local irritation. America was fighting with all the power of her moral life at this present moment in order that eventually there might be a peace with victory over the foes of the human race, who participate in deliberate brutality and murder, who intimidated small nations and was guilty of international crimes—that was the root cause why America stood to-day where she was. She saw clearly what the people of this country saw so clearly, when they took their stand and committed themselves to God and His cause. Perhaps they had wondered sometimes whether it was worth it after all. Yes; it was worth it, because it was the cause of God, and the freedom of the world. Their Colonial troops knew they were not fighting for any local end; they knew they were fighting for the Empire—fighting for the world that lay beyond the Empire.

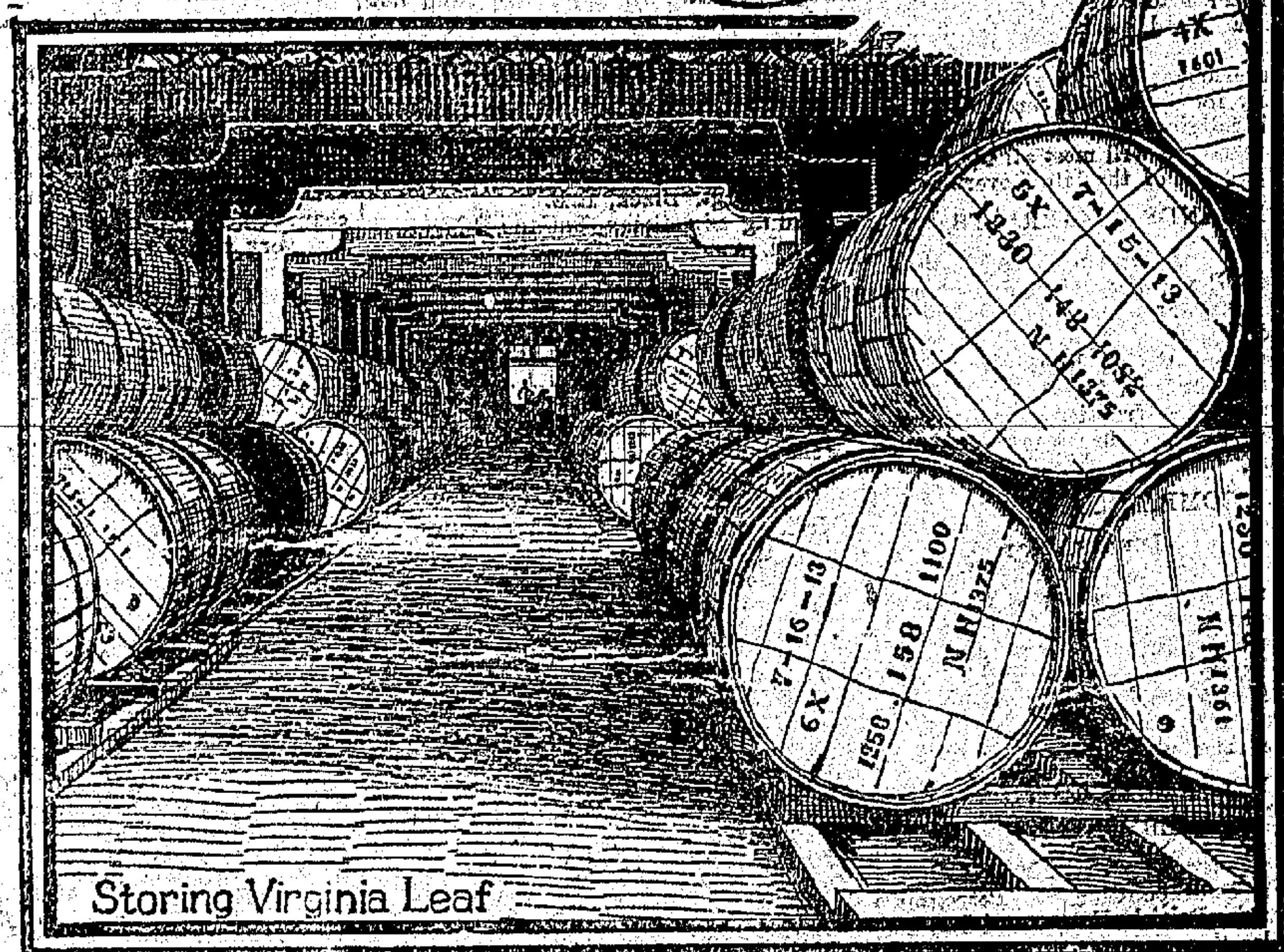


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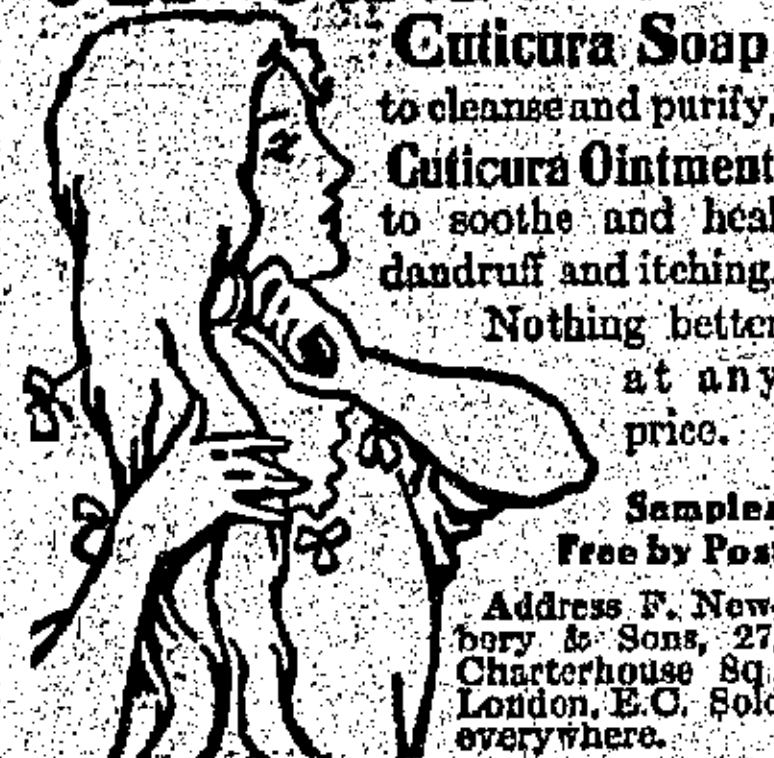
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"FOUL!"

GERMANY'S FAILURE TO PLAY THE GAME.

[BY JOHN BLUNT.]

When the German thinks he is gaining victory, he is usually when he gets hard knocks, he snarls, and when he is really desperate, he "struts" everything and everybody. Just now he is really desperate, and so he has trumpeted his defiance in the shape of a submarine campaign against all nations to the four corners of the earth.

Now let us look at the facts. The Hun has for the last two years been doing his best to sink everything he can, making excuses here and there when by "chance" he happened to strike a neutral vessel with American subjects on board. He has sunk Dutch ships and Swedish ships and Norwegian ships and American ships and hospital ships. From his point of view, however, he has not sunk enough. Nevertheless, the Kaiser and his Kiel braves know that their U-boats have sunk all they can.

"NO RETALIATION."

"We will sink your hospital ships," they say, conveniently forgetting the torpedoes which sank the *Bremen*, *Castell* and the *Britannic*. "We will torpedo American ships and Dutch mailboats," again forgetting that they have already done so, not once, but many times.

The truth is, of course, that the German has no sense of humour. He knows only the grotesque. Two German women fighting over a sirloin of beef in a butcher's shop and resorting to the face-scratching and hair-pulling of the kind—that to him is very funny indeed. Lately were the "Hochs" when a fleet of Zeppelins dropped bombs on defenceless towns, killing women and children, but when we retaliated on them that was not funny at all. We were brutes, fiends, the scum of the earth, devils, dogs—anything you like except a nation paying back eye for eye and tooth for tooth.

The Hun is wont to boast of his progress in sport; yet he never played cricket—in the game or in his behaviour. Some years ago I watched a Rugby football match in Germany. After the first five minutes the Huns got across the Englishmen's line and scored; and until the whistle blew for half-time they kept their lead. In that first half, when they were ahead, they played a clean sporting game, such as you may see at Queen's Club or Blackheath any winter's day in peace time. After half-time, however, the English team shook themselves and warmed to work. They "packed" quicker and better than their German adversaries, and within the first ten minutes scored twice. Were the Germans silent? Not they! The onlookers hissed the Englishmen, screamed at them, cursed, and shouted "Foul!" The German team were no better than the crowd. They lost their temper—and the ball. The referee, a man in a Homburg hat and knickerbockers and gaiters, blew his whistle whenever the Britishers looked dangerous, and yelled continually for "Freikick." When the game was over the British team cheered the beaten Germans, but the German team left the field and their guests without a word. They sulked.

FOUND OUT.

Germany makes war as she plays games, with the exception that when she is winning the first period of a war she plays no cleaner than when she is losing the latter and therefore most important part of it. President Wilson, however, has at last realised the German nature. He and his American fellow-citizens with him see the German in his true colours. They see him now as the beaten footballer, frowning by every known and unknown method to gain his end. The American people have seen through the German to such an extent that they have broken off diplomatic relations with him. The Germans do not like it. They will, of course, send out a stream of invective for the consumption of the non-combatant world. Their U-boats may even shell a mile or so of America's gigantic seaboard.

To say that America's decision came as a complete surprise to the diplomats of Berlin is not true. The Germans reckoned on such a possibility as the severing of diplomatic relations, but at the same time they did not think Mr. Wilson would take so stringent a course without the usual protests and arguments such as his former Notes contained. This time the Kaiser got, no Note at all, nor does he get a further chance of committing his insolent "diplomatic" remarks to paper by way of a reply.

America has been the dumping ground for German propaganda writings since the outbreak of war. The "detests" of the British Navy, carefully written by fat Prussians with imaginations as highly coloured as their uniforms, have been swallowed whole by the pro-German papers throughout the United States—and what the States print in their papers, the South American dailies reproduce—enlarged, of course. The consequence was, in the early stages of the war, when we were too busy to counteract these airy defeats, the American people had a very one-sided idea of the position of things. That side, needless to say, was almost wholly German.

GOING TOO FAR.

The Belgian and Serbian horrors were smothered by German propaganda articles which told of the tyrannical British rule over Ireland, the British cruelty to the natives of India, and the tortures to which captured U-boat crews were subjected at the bloodstained hands of the English pirates. Other neutrals besides America received and published their share of Munich stories. America, however, was the leading and greatest neutral. She was more or less regarded by both belligerents as a judge, who, seated far enough off from the turmoil from being dragged into it, might say what she liked and do what she pleased.

Now, thanks to President Wilson, this state of affairs has changed. The pro-German papers of Milwaukee and Cincinnati must look elsewhere for their war copy—and even the *Heater* Journals are changing their tone. Germany has gone too far. She has overshot the mark of America's patience.

BACK OF THE FRONT IN FRANCE.

SCENES UP AND DOWN THE LINE.

[BY R.D.B.]

The average reader of newspapers has long been under the impression that "Somewhere in France" signifies any place where the air resounds with the crash of shells, the thunder of guns, and the cheers of charging men. Nearly everything that is placed before him bears that impression. The public wants to know all about the heroism and the quickly-moving war scenes, and so the correspondents and descriptive writers, meeting this demand, devote themselves to the picturesque part of the business, which is mainly to be found in the front of the war zone, where Death has its headquarters and Tragedy gives endless opportunity for fine writing and fascinating photographs.

Behind the limelight, so to speak, the real business of war goes on just as effectively, and here the British Army lives and moves. Only a small portion of it is in the trenches at one time. The rest remains in the rear billets, far removed from the dangers of importunate and interfering German shells; or it occupies itself in bringing up supplies, building roads, erecting sheds, completing the training of newly arrived soldiers from home, baking bread, repairing boots, caring the sick both human and equine, driving motor-terries, and doing a thousand and one things that no one at home ever dreams of.

The British soldier has been in France as long as he has come to look upon it as almost home. See him in rest billets behind the line, smoking, larking, yarning, and doing odd jobs for his landlady, and you can readily understand how he has acclimatised himself. More than this, he has brought over to the war zone some of the gold old customs from home. As for instance, walking out. Even on these cold winter days, when Northern France presents a far more wintry scene than England, you can always, particularly on a Sunday afternoon, observe Thomas Atkins walking hand-in-hand with a fair maid of Picardy—"walking out" as Tommy did at home with Mary Jane. In this case the only difference is that the perambulation is in silence, for Tommy does not talk French, and Jeannette's English vocabulary is restricted to "Oh, yes!" or "Non!" (which is her idea of "No"). So, both being perfect out of action as far as lingual conversation goes, they do their talking with their eyes, emphasised by hand-squeezes, and they get on wonderfully. False Tommy and fickle Jeannette! If Tommy's Mary Jane at home could only see him "carrying on" along the frozen country roads of France! As for Jeannette, her own menfolk are away keeping the Boches out of Verdun or on the Somme, and it is only reasonable that she should enjoy an innocent Sunday walk with the nice, clean British soldier who is always a gentleman. Besides, her own Alphonse, or Gaston, or whatever his name is, may be similarly enjoying himself. War does twist things about a lot!

There is a pleasant old hostelry in the principal street of a little country town not far back of the line. It is called "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon," and the British soldier who stands in the cross roads near by directing the traffic like a London policeman stores at it, occasionally, wondering what Aymon's four sons had done to be so perpetuated in memory, or else he ponders on the nice hot tea and toast and the juicy cutlets which the officers who go there devour during the hours when visits to restaurants are permitted. The "Four Sons" is always crowded with young men, some of whom come many miles to enjoy this little touch of gregarious entertainment. Imagine travelling from, say, Putney to Guildford merely to meet a friend over a cup of tea! That is a form of holiday which is eagerly seized upon by our young heroes who have half a day to spare. Often they do the journey on foot, for the want of any better mode of transportation, trusting to luck and the kindness of heart of some motor-propelled brass hat who may come speeding along the road and give them a lift.

Without motor-cars this war would soon have restricted itself to a narrow area. A corps commander who has to look after a front of ten or twelve miles and a background extending over many more could not possibly get round to see his own people. Divisional staffs would be similarly handicapped. The drivers have gained the most astonishing knowledge of the country. They know every short cut, every country lane, every direct and indirect route. They know which road is safe and which is under enemy observation, and they take their risks with a coolness and intrepidity which show that it is not alone in the trenches that one must look for heroism.

When the Army first went to France it wore cut its boots rapidly and threw them away. It has learned a lot in these years of pressure. Boots are no longer thrown away. So long as the upper remains there is hope for the boot. It is carefully herded with others of its fellows that are down at heel or out at the toe. Then when there are enough of them the officer who is known as Dado, otherwise D.A.D.S., still otherwise Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, sends them off to a certain interesting point at the base, where they are welcomed under a roof which harbours a

couple of thousand men and women workers who are the official menders of the British Army. Willing hands of girls seize the derelict boots, the majority of which have long since ceased to bear the slightest resemblance to boots, dump them helter-skelter into a hot disinfectant bath, and then into an oil to give them pliancy. Others examine, and pass or reject them. So they proceed through the factory, and in half an hour or so your old dejected, discarded boot comes up again nicely soled, healed, faced, and braced, as good an Army boot as you would wish to wear. Not a particle of the old worn-out boot remains unused; even the uppers, if otherwise useless, are at once transformed into serviceable bootlaces! I am no statistician, but I should think that the State saves many hundreds of thousands of pounds a year in this boot hospital.

Not only boots go through this astounding process. This base factory for repairs looks after everything that has gone out of gear—flint guns, limbers, rifles that have been left on the field and require re-sighting, bayonets that need to be straightened, knives to be sharpened, pigeon-lofts to repair, wheels to be set hot in circular baths, cokers, to be made sound, and stirrups to be cleaned of their rust. Stirrups get rusty. So do buckles and buttons and chains and rings. They may have lain for days in the rain and slush of the Somme battlefield, but when the rag-and-bone men of the Army otherwise fatigue parties—have gathered them up, they are sent to our particular base hospital and dumped into a revolving drum, which, after giving its rusty victors a thorough rubbing and scrubbing, sends forth a cargo of brilliantly polished metal articles, as lustrous and as good as new; which is another point in favour of economy.

If they tell you that Army horses are sent over to France only to die, you can refer the gossip to any Army veterinary officer for refutation. I spent an instructive hour at a mange hospital, where they snatch horses from the grave, so to speak, and send them forth smooth and sleek and cheery as colts. The walking bonehorses that enter this wizards' grove look as if they could not live another day. Quickly they are seized and clipped by which operation shows the extent of their ailment, and at the same time gives Brother Mange less opportunity to spread himself. Then the suffering, biting, itching, worm-buried beast is led willy-nilly into a hot sulphur bath, which does not in the least please the parasite that has played havoc with so many hundreds of valuable animals. Thus, step by step, you see the daily progress to health. The first lines show a slight improvement; the second, after a week's treatment, a little more; the third still more, and so on until you reach the lines of the cured, and there you find the most beautiful things on earth—healthy cart-horses, prancing chargers, former favourites of the hunting field at home, proud gun horses, cavalry beasts, smooth-polished and champing, with not the least resemblance to the miserable creatures that limped and stumbled into the place weeks before.

"Bakers, shun!" cried the master baker, and 200 men pulled their hands out of the dough-trough, and stood still for a moment while I, the object of all this ceremonial, was ushered into a great room on the upper floor of a factory. "Bakers, shun!" again in another floor, where 200 more men were similarly employed. Again, on another floor, where 200 bakers were baking the bread, and again on another, where 200 more were carrying the flour, and on a siding, where 200 were picking the bread in cars that were about to carry bread to the army at the front. That sort of thing goes on day and night—men carrying flour, men making dough, men making and men baking loaves and others loading the trains. It never ceases. How many bags of flour! Hundreds and hundreds and hundreds. If a dough-trough shows bad workmanship, there is always a sergeant baker on hand with a sheet and a pencil, the market marks. Discipline isn't confined to the men that carry rifles.

Talking of food, I went into a place where there were enough tins of salmon to fill Victoria Station and enough bags of figs to reach from Piccadilly Circus to St. James' Street. The A.S.S. again, who took my round this was an emporium, where millions of pounds' worth of food was stored overnight, only to be removed and replaced again the next day, was as proud of the fact that he had not lost a box of goods for six weeks as if he had won a battle. He fondled some onions—part of a mountain of onions—as if they were his children, and he pointed to a mass meeting of sides of bacon—there seemed to be a million or more—and said that they had each and all survived the test. One thing, above all others, impresses the visitor to these base depots, and that is, if ever an army ought to be fit to fight, it must be the British Army, for no army has ever been fed like this.—*Daily Express*.

HERO OF THE AIR.

It is announced that the King has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to 1906 Sergeant Thomas Mottershead, late R.E.C., for most conspicuous bravery, endurance, and skill when, attacked at an altitude of 9,000 feet, the petrol tank was pierced and the machine set on fire. Enveloped in flames, which his observer, Lieutenant Gower, was unable to subdue, this very gallant soldier succeeded in bringing his aeroplane back to our lines, and though he made a successful landing, the machine collapsed on touching the ground, pinning him beneath wreckage, from which he was subsequently rescued. Though suffering extreme torture from burns, Sergeant Mottershead showed the most conspicuous presence of mind in the careful selection of a landing place, and his wonderful endurance and fortitude undoubtedly saved the life of his observer. He has since succumbed to his injuries.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE ALLIES DETERMINED TO FORCE A DECISION.

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL PHASE.

It may be considered that we have now entered upon another stage of the mighty conflict which has shaken civilisation to its foundation. We have it on the authority of a member of the Government this week that nothing will be left undone to bring about a decision this year. The "knock-out blow," which it is hoped the Grand Alliance will be able to deliver to the Central Empires and their dupes, will, if by any means it is possible, be administered before the Summer fades. More than that it would be unwise to say; for in war one never knows. At the same time it may be noted that there is a practically unanimous belief that we have come to the last turning in the long road we have trodden since August, 1914. The way is still difficult; doubtless many surprises await us; the sacrifices will be heavy. But the price will be paid. For it is confidently expected that the effort to be put forth in the next few months must lead us definitely nearer to the Land of Lasting Peace which is our ultimate desire.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

The frantic attempt of the Germans to blockade the British Isles by means of submarines reads very terrible, no doubt, in the terse form of cablegrams. That it is a serious nobody can deny. Many thousands of shipping tonnage are being sunk daily. All the same, the Admiralty are as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow that this menace can and will be disposed of by the British Navy, just as a similar menace was overcome in the early part of the war. This statement is confidently based on information which is entirely trustworthy. It has also been publicly said that the Germans are relying on this attack as a gambler's hazard, his all on the last throw of the dice. Anyway, we shall soon see as to that; though there is not much reason to doubt that the measure of this onslaught on neutral and belligerent alike is the measure of Germany's despair. The enemy is in the position of a bankrupt, faced with ruin who makes up his mind to inflict as much loss and damage as he can on everybody before the final crash comes and he goes under.

THE ALLIES MAKING READY.

Meanwhile thoughts are being directed to the forthcoming campaign on land. Although there are competent judges of the situation who hold that the final blow will probably be delivered in the East, the weight of opinion is with the opposite school, which argues that, for many reasons, it is on the West that the war must be fought out to a finish. However that may be, the ordeal of battle will shortly be applied. In any case, it can be said quite firmly that nothing has been left to chance so far as the Allies are concerned to prepare for the opening of the Spring offensive. Men, munitions and money are at their disposal. Mistakes that were made are not likely to be repeated. Above all, complete co-ordination has been reached in the direction of the war by the Higher Command. Hitherto that has been a fundamental weakness on the side of the Allies, and the Germans were clever enough to profit by it. Instead of having to meet attacks delivered more or less independently at different points, the enemy now finds himself engaged within an iron fence of determined foes, acting in perfect accord, impelled by one desire, inspired by one idea, and animated by a single purpose.

THE GERMAN EFFORT.

While I am endeavouring to convey in a vague or general terms that the Allies are prepared, as never before, to deal with the enemy, let there be no mistake. The Germans, also, have been preparing for the next campaign, and, like ourselves, they want to reach a decision this year. Their motive for this is different to ours, because they are short of food; they are coming to the end of their material resources for waging the war; they have lost the best of their man-power, but they are still capable of a stubborn and formidable resistance. It is understood that 300,000 hands are engaged at Krupp's alone on munitions of all descriptions, and that the output of shells amounts to 200,000 a day. And, of course, Krupp's are not the only munition works in Germany! It will require every ounce of effort we can put forth to smash the German military machine. That is the task which we have to accomplish at all costs. If the enemy were forced to yield owing to economic necessity, or for other reasons, it would not be enough for the object we have set out to achieve. The military menace would still exist, and would have to be dealt with at some future time. Nothing will get rid of that menace except the defeat of the German Army in the field, and the consequent destruction of its prestige. Unless that is done we shall not eliminate Kaiserdom, which is bolstered up by militarism, and which is primarily responsible for the present conflict.

LOOKING AHEAD.

I have said that in war one never knows what may happen; and, acting on this sound principle, the National Government is not trusting to chance. Plans are being made for a long war—as though the war might last until the end of 1918, or even longer! It is this broad, sane look, this evidence of wise provision, which distinguishes the policy of the new Ministry from the "Wait-and-see" policy of Mr. Asquith. The nation is being organised for a long and bitter

ESCAPE FROM GERMAN PRISON.

BRITISH OFFICER'S STORY. CONDITIONS AT CREFELD.

Captain H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., of the Wiltshire Regiment, who was taken prisoner in the autumn of 1914, has just returned to England after two years in the officers' prison camp at Crefeld, from which he escaped in January.

Last June Captain Lloyd, with a Russian officer, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Crefeld. They were court-martialled at Düsseldorf and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, not for attempting to escape, but for having cut their way through a cellar. The officers appealed against the sentence, and were ordered to appear before the District Court-martial at Münster. They engaged a German barrister to defend them, but he did not put in an appearance. On the ground that they had been unable to defend themselves, their barrister not having put in an appearance, they again appealed, and on January 25th they were sent to Münster, where the appeal was to be heard, arranging on this occasion to take their barrister with them.

For safety the officers were sent to Münster during the day and imprisoned for the night in a cell. At the Court-martial on the following day the sentence of imprisonment was quashed, and a fine of 30 marks substituted. The same night the officers, with a guard of three soldiers, left Münster by train for Crefeld. On the journey they met a Russian officer from Hanover, who was escorted by two soldiers, that the guard was increased to five. When the train halted at a junction Captain Lloyd escaped. He had worked out the details of his scheme previously, and they were based on experience gained on the occasion of his first visit to Münster. He proceeded to make his way across country in a north-westerly direction. He ran and walked all night (Captain Lloyd represented Cambridge in cross-country running in 1910-11-12), and at dawn reached a village which he recognized on the map. He hid all day in a big pine forest, and started again at night, travelling in a westerly direction.

MISLED BY A HAND.

At 1 o'clock the next morning he arrived at a village close to which was a fairly wide river, and as he passed through the streets he heard a band playing. This was the Kaiser's birthday, and he took it that the band was playing in honour of that event. Concluding that he was still in Germany, he retraced his steps, although the weather was bitterly cold, and on his way met two men who flashed electric torches in his face and asked him if he was a Russian soldier. He replied that he was not, and they then ordered him to go with them. They spoke in German, and he imagined that he was still in Germany until one of the men said, "You know you are in Holland, don't you?" Suspecting this to be a trap, he replied that he did not know where he was, but the men got out their electric torches again and shone them on their uniforms, which he immediately recognized as Dutch. He spent that night in the guard-room, and on the next day went to hospital, as his feet were frost-bitten. To the bitterly cold weather which prevailed throughout his escape Captain Lloyd largely attributed his salvation. The frost was intense throughout, so much so that the trousers of his uniform froze stiff from the knee and he had to cut them off with a knife.

BAD FOOD AT CREFELD.

Captain Lloyd states that while of late the food supplied at Crefeld has gradually gone from bad to worse, the treatment of the prisoners has improved to a corresponding degree. For the last year the prisoners, all officers, have had no butter or milk. There are just over 200 English officers in this camp, including two brigadier-generals, 400 French officers, and 600 Russian officers. They have one good meal a day, which generally consists of soup and fish. On one day a week, however, they are given a small slice of meat, and on Sundays they occasionally have pork. Captain Lloyd emphasizes the fact that the British officers depend entirely on the parcels which come from England.

English people with friends at Crefeld will be relieved to know that the parcels arrive regularly. He believes that every parcel sent to him reached its destination. The parcels are opened in the presence of the prisoners, and they arrive intact. They generally take about a month in transmission. Originally the officers were allowed to order parcels from English firms, but this has now been stopped, and the only parcels allowed are those received from relatives. The camp is overcrowded. In some cases there are nine officers in one room, but the conditions are not harsh, and apart from the food there is little cause for complaint. A cinematograph has now been installed in the camp.

Captain Lloyd was awarded the D.S.O. in December, 1914, when he was a second lieutenant. The official notice of his appointment to the Order read:—

"On October 10th led an attack and effected an important lodgment in enemy's lines, from which he was subsequently withdrawn, as general advance was checked. Has acted for adjutant for a month and has always volunteered and performed good work with information patrols."

struggle should present hopes of a termination this year be falsified. A call is made to every man and to every woman in the country to do their "bit" in some way or other, and thus support the fighting forces who are giving their lives for their country. Of course the Government are not free from criticism; but they will doubtless make mistakes; but they are showing that so far as energy, foresight and determination can pave the way to victory they are doing everything which can be done to bring the war to a triumphant close.

THE MEANING OF AMERICA'S ACTION.

A WARNING TO OTHER NEUTRALS OF THE GERMAN PERIL.

[BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.]

A mad dog, rushes into the streets early in the morning when few people are about; most of the citizens are still in bed. For some horrible moments it has a full and unchecked run. It bites here, there, everywhere; it catches the early postman and the chambermaid, and jumps at the baby in arms, until the whole town is at last aroused and pell-moll everybody rushes after the mad dog and its brains are dashed out by the truncheon or the rifle, and the unclean and wicked thing lies on the ground with the poisonous foam still oozing from its dead and impotent lips.

MAD DOG OF EUROPE.

This is a parable; it sums up and symbolises to my imagination the story of Germany in this war. For years, as Mr. Lloyd George put it in one of his great passages, she plotted to murder Europe in her sleep. Meantime she prepared herself for the devil's work by poisoning her own mind and the mind of all her peoples with the devil's gospel, that might alone constituted right; that war was not merely a means but an end; that the human conscience, the free will, the existence of nations should be at the mercy of the biggest battalions and the most machine-guns; and when the appropriate time was supposed to have come, the burst of sleeping and unarmed Europe, foaming at the mouth with the fury of madness.

At first the mad dog was able to bite, and to infect everybody and everywhere, until at last the whole world woke up to the universal peril, and to-day the whole world or almost the whole world is in the full pursuit of the noxious beast, and its end is near at hand. America has come in to give the coup de grâce.

For it is quite certain that America's intervention is the coup de grâce. I do not say this because of the active military and naval contribution which America may add to the forces of the Allies; how much, or indeed whether she will contribute that element, may be left in doubt for some days yet; but who can measure the moral influence which the fortunes of the struggle! To the Allies it brings a new ground for the certainty they have never lost of having the superiority of force and of moral which must bring them final and crushing victory.

EFFECT ON OTHER NEUTRALS.

To other neutral countries the example of the greatest of all the neutrals must bring a new realisation of the common peril of Germany to all civilised and free lands. I have never lost the hope that before this war was over we might see every free nation in the world joining in the midst of the mad dog. But apart from these effects of the declared enmity of America on other countries, I look with confidence to the effect on the German people themselves. Be it remembered that there is not even a small village in Germany which is without relatives and correspondents in some part of the United States.

The association between Germany and America is accordingly intimate and continuous, practically daily through letters and newspaper and radio. After all, with all their insane self-conceit, Germans are an intelligent and educated people; and assuredly it must have some effect on their belief in either the justice of their cause or the chances of their armies to find that the greatest of neutral countries, in spite of the millions of their blood among its citizens, has come out decisively against them. I look to this declaration of America as being to the Allies as much worth as the winning of several big battles. Next to the pressure of famine, it is the most demoralising factor yet brought against the staying power of Germany in this year's fighting.

Those who do not know America are asking some ridiculous questions as to the attitude towards the action of the American Government of what are called hyphenated Americans. Anybody really acquainted with America knows that after all the fundamental principle of American life is Americanism. The vastness of the country, its gigantic resources, its vast possibilities, its boundless genius and initiative in business, its hospitable and generous welcome and its splendid exchange of conditions for the service of the Old World, all these things make such an appeal to the immigrant from Europe that he becomes instinctively and almost from the moment of his landing an American to the last drop of his blood.

WHERE AMERICA HAS SUCCEEDED.

I have seen this myself over and over again among Americans of foreign origin. The child of the German or the Slav often refuses to speak the language of his parents and his home, but it should seem to detract from the central and proudest fact of his life—namely, that he is an American. Whatever America may have failed to accomplish in solving the deeper problems of economic and social life—and there we have all failed in attaching her children, home and foreign, to her Government and her institutions, she has been the most marvellous success in human history.

Another speculation I find is on the part which America may play in the Conference that must follow the war. With optimistic optimism Germany may look to the entrance of America into that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DUBLINS AT GALLIOLI.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

An extraordinary story was told of the fate of the Dublins at Gallipoli, in the Probate Court, Dublin, last month.

Mr. E. S. Murphy, barrister, applied on behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Maxwell Findlater for an order presuming that her husband, Lance-corporal Findlater, was killed in action in Gallipoli on August 10th, 1915, and giving her liberty to apply for a grant of probate for the administration of his estate. Mrs. Findlater, in her affidavit, stated that her husband was reported missing on the date mentioned, that inquiries had been made without result, and the Army Council had been obliged to conclude that he was dead.

Captain E. J. Hamilton, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, stated in an affidavit that he was second lieutenant in D Company on August 10th, 1915, and was stationed with his company behind a ridge in Gallipoli. At five o'clock, shortly before dawn, a charge was ordered over the ridge and down the hill towards the Turks, who were in a very strong position at eighty to 100 yards distant. The company charged in two lots of about eighty men each. He had charge of the second lot, which included Lance-corporal Findlater. "Immediately we went over the ridge," Captain Hamilton went on to state, "a most severe machine-gun fire was poured into us, together with a fierce shell fire. We had to go through a gap immediately over the ridge, and then into the open towards the Turks. When I was crossing the ridge a shell burst close beside me, and I was blown back among the ridge wounded, but still possessed consciousness. On looking up to see how the charge was progressing I found that every man in both lots of my company was either lying on the ground dead or wounded. I remained on the ridge, and a second party came up to take the place that our company had left, and we held the ridge for about three hours, and were relieved by another regiment. The ground in front of the ridge where the casualties took place was never retaken by us, and for the three hours during which we held the ridge after the charge, the entire ground was most heavily shelled, and a constant machine-gun fire swept over it, making it impossible for anyone to survive who was on the ground during the shelling and fire, and no effort was or could be made at the time by either the Turkish or Allied Forces to bring in the wounded."

The affidavit went on to state that he had never found any survivors of the charge save three men severely wounded and himself. No prisoners were taken by the Turks. He believed that Lance-corporal Findlater was killed in the charge.

Counsel also read an affidavit made by Mr. John P. May, who was a private in D Company, and was in the charge. He said they had only gone about twenty-five yards beyond the ridge when practically every man was killed or wounded. The order was then given to retire. Only a few men got back. "I well remember," continued the deponent, "on looking over the ridge I saw Herbert Snowden Findlater lying on the ground, ten or twelve yards in front, and appealing for someone to come out and help him, as he was wounded. It was utterly impossible for anyone to get to the rescue, and we very distinctly ordered not to do so. After a little time Mr. Findlater seemed to be struck again with a bullet, as his cries ceased altogether, and quite suddenly."

Mr. Justice Madden said he would presume the death of Mr. Findlater, and gave Mrs. Findlater leave to apply for a grant of probate.

Conference as likely to bring advantage to Germany. It is palpably the most delusive of hopes. What can there be in common between the brutal arrogance of German autocracy and German militarism and the pure democracy, with all its democratic ideals, of such a country as the United States?

AMERICA'S IDEA OF PEACE.

If you want to know what kind of a peace America will insist on having read the speech of Mr. Wilson to the Senate a couple of weeks ago. I pointed out at the time that if you read the words of that speech, especially if you read between the lines, you would find scarcely any difference between the terms which any Wilson demanded and the terms which we demand. He demanded the consent of the governed to the existence of any government; he protested against the handing over of any people without their consent to any Power; he demanded equal respect for the rights of the small as for those of the great nations; he demanded guarantees against such wars of aggression in the future as that with which Germany has now cursed the world; he demanded a united and independent Poland; I ask which of these demands of President Wilson is not ours also? I look accordingly to the right which President Wilson will probably establish to the presence of America in the Peace Conference after the war as one of the utmost advantage to us, and indeed as giving us the certainty of having our demand granted.

One word finally. I pray my readers, English and Irish, Scotch and Welsh, to believe that I utter this word in the interest of the Empire, of the Allies, of the just cause for which we are all fighting. Would you desire to have even, if possible, a more whole-hearted support from America and her people in arms and in counsel; would you desire to go into the Peace Conference with a juster, a clearer, a more consistent purpose, would you desire all this? Then I give you the prescription in two words. Settle Ireland.

GERMANY'S DESPERATE GAMBLE.

SACRIFICING OVER A MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING.

[BY D. B. W. GIBB.]

In America when you express sympathy with some one in financial trouble they have a happy way of asking you, "How much are you sorry?" It is a good, practical test that can be used to measure other emotions besides sympathy, and can be very well applied to Germany's feeling of despair. Despair has driven Germany to throw down the glove to the United States and other neutrals, and the measure of the risks she runs and the sacrifices she may thereby be called upon to make is the measure of her present despair. How much are the Germans desperate? They are desperate to the extent of losing any moral support they even had among neutrals. That may not count for much. They are desperate to the extent of throwing the American finance on to the side of the Allies. That certainly counts for a good deal. They are desperate to the extent of endangering all their merchant vessels lying in American and South American harbours. That counts for everything; it is the gambler's last throw. What the loss of their steamers in neutral harbours would mean to the Germans only those who know Germany's pride in her mercantile marine, and the hopes that she bases on it for the future, can realise; certain figures which have been published this week show very clearly the volume of the sacrifice she is prepared to make.

GERMANY'S DESPERATION. To answer the question, "How much is she desperate?" turn to Lloyd's List of the first three days of this week, which has continued a long list of German and Austrian vessels lying in the harbours of the United States, Mexico, and South America. The list is presumably complete, and it is certainly accurate enough to give a good idea of the amount of shipping endangered by a breach between Germany and a league of neutrals headed by President Wilson. The steamer tonnage, excluding Austrians, summarised is roughly as follows:—

	Gross Tons.
In U.S. ports	623,000
In Brazilian ports	235,000
In other neutral ports of	
• North and South America	405,000

Total

This total includes many of Germany's crack liners—the Vaterland, which is the pride of her mercantile marine, and the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which found herself at the outbreak of war in the Atlantic with gold worth millions of sterling in her to be picked up by the first British cruiser that crossed her path. It includes besides these luxurious passenger steamers cargo steamers of great value and efficiency, and if we take the average value of the whole at not more than £15 per ton we get the very respectable total of £19,000,000 as the selling value of the property Germany is prepared to lose as the price of the hostility of American neutrals.

But the cash value of steamers is a very poor gauge of their value as a national asset—that is a lesson that we have all learnt in this war—and Germans would be the last to underestimate the national value of their property in steamers. They know, in fact, they openly state, that their recovery and development after the war will depend on their mercantile marine, and they are counting on it to replenish their stocks of raw material, and push their export trade at the expense of the Entente Powers. These after-the-war hopes of Germany will be crippled in the proportion in which she loses her mercantile marine now, and to find out what proportion would be we need only compare the total tonnage under the German flag with the German tonnage in American ports. Here is the figure of total German tonnage shown in "Lloyd's Register"—

	Gross Tons.
1914	3,590,900
WHAT SHE STANDS TO LOSE.	
That is the sum of Germany's mercantile marine. Now compare it with what she stands to lose if her steamers in American ports are captured or destroyed:—	
Total German marine	3,590,000
In American ports	1,263,000

Remaining

These figures mean that neutrals in North and South America have in their hands almost exactly 33 per cent. of all Germany's tonnage in steamers, and if Germany forces war upon the United States and other American Republics this 33 per cent. is lost to her. The recovery after the war, in so far as it depends on shipping, will be crippled by one-third; the supply of food, and raw materials for the hungry people and the hungry factories will be checked—and yet Germany is prepared to take the risk. How much is she desperate?

"Nor is the material loss the greatest that she would have to suffer. The pride that she takes in her growth as a seafaring power would suffer not so severely. In the 16 years of this century the steam tonnage of her mercantile marine was nearly doubled, the figures shown in "Lloyd's Register" being as follows:—

	Gross Tons.
1800	2,160,000
1916	3,800,000

Growth

In sixteen years she added 1,730,000 tons to her mercantile steamers. She is endangering now 1,263,000 tons—over two-thirds of her growth—over two-thirds of her growth.

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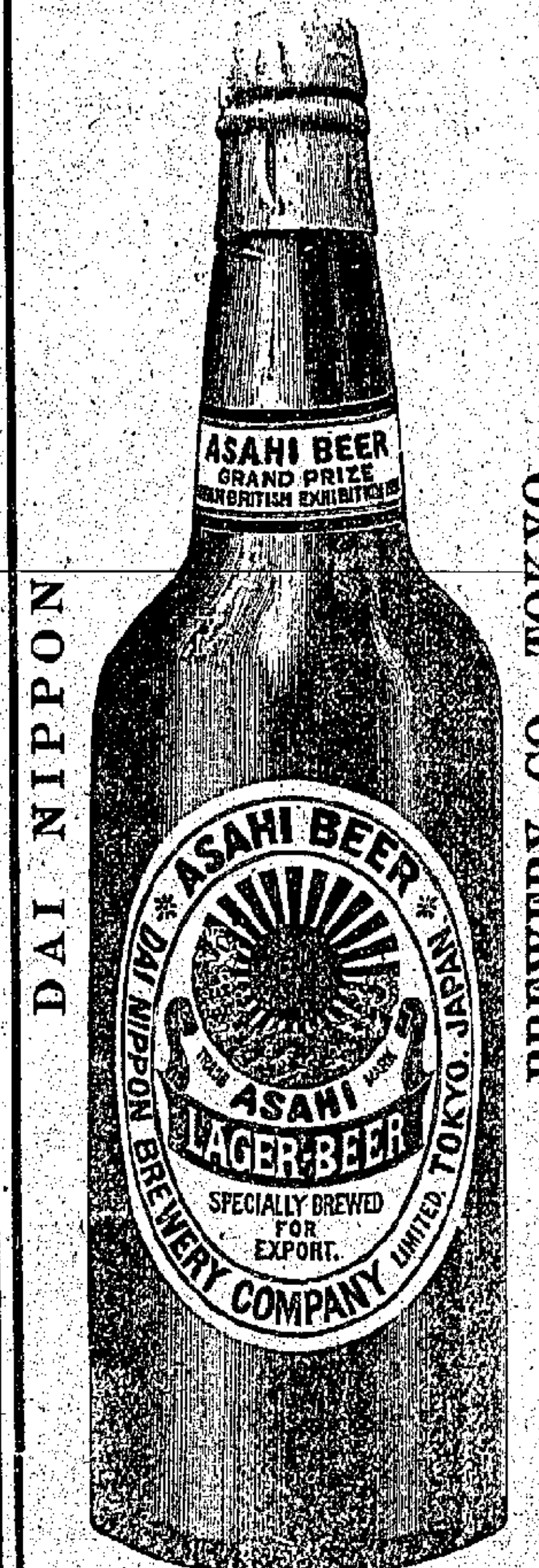
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thirds of that increase. If the Republics of America are forced into war with Germany the progress of twelve years in German shipping is straightway wiped out. What does Herr Bahrin think of that?

Once again, "How much is Germany desperate?" She is as desperate as the gambler when he throws down on the table his last and most precious possession to keep the dice moving for a few more seconds and give Fortune one final opportunity to look his way.—Daily Chronicle.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANAKAN, Dutch str., 5,005, S. V. Ronkil, 24th March—San Francisco 24th February. General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

BUSEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,808, Matsunoto, 26th March—Wakamatsu 19th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHOKA MARU, Japanese str., 1,150, K. Mitome, 25th March—Dairen 10th March, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

JOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,155, K. Kato, 26th March—Tokyo 24th March, Sugar.—Order.

LAERTES, British str., 1,350, A. Jenkins, 25th March—Saigon 21st March, Rice and General.—Order.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, Wm. Benson, 26th March—Amoy 21st March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., Hambayasi, 25th March—Bangkok 16th March, Rice.—Dodwell & Co.

TAJANOEK, Dutch str., 3,510, E. H. Kroes, 26th March—Amoy 24th March, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the comfortable and well-appointed saloons before departure from Hongkong. 8th and Valuable and under arrangement will be conveyed by this Steamer per 1st class via Bombay and London. The contents of 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

2.15 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture at "Briscoe Hotel," 20, Macdonnell Road, by Messrs. Hughes & Houghton.

4 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Circus at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.

TO-MORROW.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 29th March—

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Yearly General Meeting.

Friday, 30th March—

Noon—China Steam Refining Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ASPIRING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 481 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei Lin, is dedicated to Sir Robert Hart, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. BARNES.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JUNE to DECEMBER, 1916.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

For Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

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Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.
Hongkong to Chicago 21 days.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

8,025 tons Displacement, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West India.

For Further Information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to—

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, and YOKOHAMA.

WHEELS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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E. V. D. PARR, Superintendents.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

HAIPHONG "LOKSANG" Thursday, 29th Mar, 7 A.M.

SHANGHAI "CHOYANG" Friday, 30th Mar, 3 P.M.

MANILA "YUENSANG" Saturday, 31st Mar, 3 P.M.

SANAKAN "MAUSANG" Sunday, 1st Apr, 3 P.M.

SANAKAN "LOONGSANG" Friday, 6th Apr, 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Klang, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1917.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Vladivostok to Singapore, and includes a complete list of the principal residents in each of the principal ports.

Not only is the Directory so full and complete in each case as to be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place; their History, Topography, etc., etc.

The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts, is so arranged as to be a complete and reliable guide to each Colony and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo.—Complete with Maps, and Plans, pp. nearly 2,000; \$11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400; \$7.00.

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THE DIRECTORY gives the CLASSIFIED LIST OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS in the larger Commercial Centres.

THE

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over

30,000 FOREIGNERS.

arranged with the initials as well as the

names, in strictly alphabetical order, so that any name can be found instantly.

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corrected and brought up to date.

THE CHRONICLE covers the notable events

of the year, with a list of all the most

important treaties, laws, and regulations

of the various Colonies, and the various

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.40.—Pressure has increased moderately over Japan and decreased slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has weakened, but remains stationary over N. China, a depression which crossed Japan yesterday is indicated to the east of Hokkaido.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the northern part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since 1st January, 1.82 inches against an average of 5.53 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Disturbance

Forecast

N.E. winds, fresh to moderate, clearing to moderate, with improving later.

Forecast

N.E. winds, strong.

Forecast

The same as Hongkong and Canton.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILHELM & ECKENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENNA"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINWAT"	On 28th Mar. 9 A.M.
YANKEE	"SINKIANG"	On 29th Mar. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 30th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	On 1st Apr. D'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Apr. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINWAT" "TAMING" and "SANUL". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "SANUL".
S.S. "CHENNA", "CHINWAT", "SINKIANG", "KAIKONG" and "ANHU" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
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"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAIPHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY, 3rd Apr., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leaves Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	Every Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leaves Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leaves Hong Kong about	Leaves STORM about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (SHIDZUOKA MARU) WED'DAY, 28th

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (AWA MARU) TUESDAY, 1st

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA (KAWA MARU) MAY, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (BOMBAY MARU) WED'DAY, 28th

YOKOHAMA (AKI MARU) FRIDAY, 13th

YOKOHAMA (KAGA MARU) THURSDAY, 12th

YOKOHAMA (JINSEN MARU) FRIDAY, 13th

YOKOHAMA (KATORI MARU) SATURDAY, 24th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK, MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
H. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 252 and 253

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 15 knots	WED., 28th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERSIA MARU	9,000 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000 21 knots	WED., 23rd May

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£129).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

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SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, 67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong; Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr., at 5 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Mowson. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takeo, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... WED'DAY, 28th Mar., at 8 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 1st Apr., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

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